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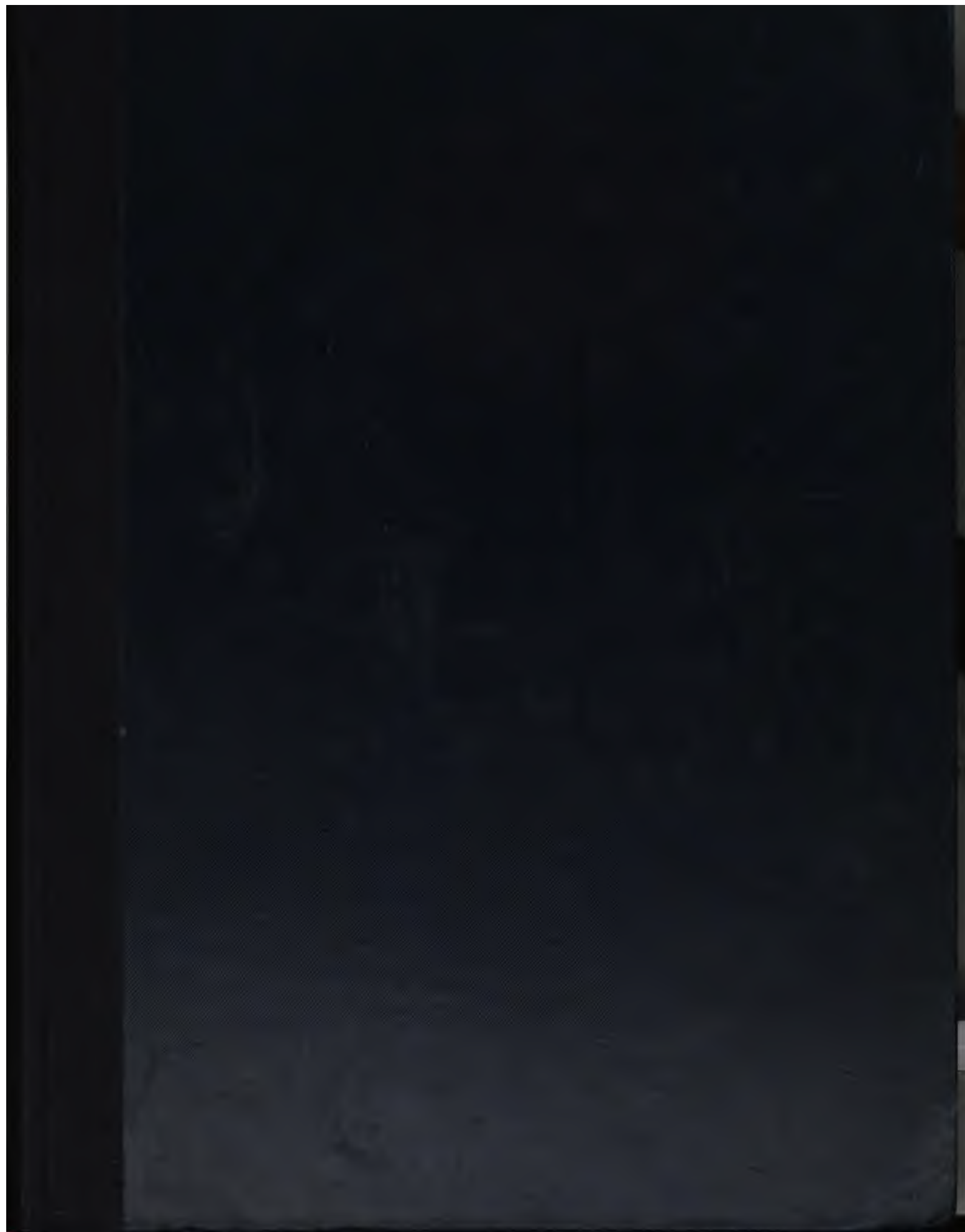
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11/10/1914



Stodart.

Manning of Elizabeth Brijess to her John Hay of
Santfield before 1540 1834

Joseph A. Brand

1862

52. ~~Liberty~~ ~~Gerrard~~
~~Kensington~~ ~~Gardens~~ ~~88~~

20th April 1870

My dear Sir

I am glad to be
able at last to send you
a copy of the "Collection
of the Sermons of Baird".

I hope you will accept
of it & that it will
meet your approval.

I must again thank
you for your valuable

THE BAIRD FAMILY.



from the Editor

dominus fecit.

GENEALOGICAL COLLECTIONS

CONCERNING THE SIR-NAME

OF

B A I R D,

AND THE FAMILIES OF

AUCHMEDDEN, NEWBYTH, AND SAUGHTON HALL

IN PARTICULAR.

WITH COPIES OF OLD LETTERS AND PAPERS WORTH PRESERVING,
AND ACCOUNT OF SEVERAL TRANSACTIONS IN THIS COUNTRY
DURING THE LAST TWO CENTURIES.

Reprinted from the Original MS. of

WILLIAM BAIRD, ESQ. (LAST OF THE FAMILY), OF AUCHMEDDEN,

Now Preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.



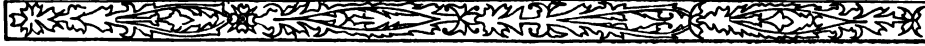
With Notes ; and an Appendix containing a deduction of the Family of ORDINHNIVAS to the
present day.

LONDON:

JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN, PICCADILLY.

MDCCCLXX.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY JAS. WADE,
TAVISTOCK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.



PREFACE.



THE first edition of these "Collections," edited by W. N. Fraser, Esq., under the title of "*An Account of the Surname of Baird, particularly of the Families of Auchmedden, Newbyth, and Sauchtonhall*," was published at Edinburgh in 1857, in 4to, but has been out of print for some years, and is now rarely to be met with. The present edition contains a good deal of additional genealogical matter, in Notes and an Appendix.

As many may glance at the preface of a work of this description without going deeper into its contents, attention may be here called to the fact that the second volume of the original MS., at one time in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, is now missing; in the hope that a public notice may lead to its recovery. In the notes to his text Auchmedden says:—

"The second volume of this Collection begins with a continuation of these notes, as they occur in looking over old papers or from new information."

This second volume was in all probability the one thus described in the Catalogue of the Genealogical MSS.:—

"34, 6, 17. Some Genealogical Collections of the name of Baird, by William Baird of Auchmedden. Pp. 208, 4to."

It has unfortunately been mislaid or lost. To assist in its identification, a facsimile of the title-page of the volume here reprinted (Genealog. MSS. no. 32, 6, 12) is subjoined, which it will be observed is marked *Vol. I.*

An equally vexatious loss may be referred to—viz., that of three ancient lead seals of the family, which were recently in possession of the Editor of the “*Account, &c.*,” but which were stolen shortly before its publication. They were the three which are rudely sketched by Auchmedden on the title-page of this MS. (see *facsimile*); a description of them will be found in the present volume.

In addition to the MS. now reprinted there are three other MSS. relating to the family which may be mentioned.

1. A duplicate copy of the “Collections” in Auchmedden’s handwriting, now in the possession of his representative, F. G. Fraser, Esq., of Findrack, Aberdeenshire.

2. A genealogical scrap-book of Auchmedden’s, containing stray notices of his family, and others with whom they intermarried, now in the possession of W. N. Fraser, Esq., Editor of the “*Account, &c.*”

3. A MS. in the Advocates’ Library (Genealog. MSS. 34, 6, 19), which is thus described in the Catalogue:—

“Genealogical Collections; a 4to volume, consisting of treatises on the Genealogies of the following families—viz., Seton, Arbuthnot, Campbell of Auchinbreck, Abercorn, Baird, and Innes, being copies of well-known MSS., and mostly published.”

The notes in the present volume, initialled “W. B.,” are Auchmedden’s; those marked “W. N. F.” are the Editor’s of the “*Account, &c.*,” those now added are signed “ED.”

F. M. B. S.

14th Dec., 1868.



PREFACE TO THE "ACCOUNT," &c.



THE following short GENEALOGY of the FAMILY OF BAIRD has been printed for the first time, from a manuscript written by WILLIAM BAIRD, Esquire of Auchmedden, the last male representative of a family which, for several generations, filled the office of Lieutenant and Sheriff-Principal of the County of Banff, and for many years exercised considerable influence in the North of Scotland, particularly during the troublous reigns of the two Charles's.—(*Spalding's Memorials.*)

Mr. Baird was the eldest son of William Baird of Auchmedden, and Mary, daughter of Robert Gordon, of Straloch or Pitlurg, and was born at Auchmedden about the year 1701. From some manuscripts of his which still remain, particularly a translation from the Greek of Thucydides, he appears to have had a taste for literary as well as genealogical and antiquarian pursuits, and to have been a gentleman of considerable accomplishments. He was the early patron of James Ferguson, the celebrated mechanist and astronomer, who mentions him in flattering terms in his Autobiography. In the prefix to his *Select Mechanical Exercises*, Mr. Ferguson says:—"Lady Dipple¹ had been but a few weeks there (at Durn) when William Baird, Esquire of Auchmedden, came on a visit. He was the husband of one of that Lady's daughters, and I found him to be very ingenious and communicative. He invited me to go to his house and stay some time with him, telling me that I should have free access to his library, which was a very large one, and that he would furnish me with all sorts of implements for drawing. I went thither, and stayed about eight months, but was much disappointed in finding no books of astronomy in his library except what was in the two volumes of Harris's *Lexicon Technicum*, although there were many books on geography and other sciences. Several of those indeed were in Latin, and more in French, which being languages I did not understand, I had recourse to him for what

¹ Lady Dipple was the youngest daughter of Sir William Dunbar, of Durn.

I wanted to know of these subjects, which he cheerfully read to me; and it was as easy for him to read English from a Greek, Latin, or French book, as from an English one. He furnished me with pencils and Indian ink, showing me how to draw with them; and although he had an indifferent hand at that work, yet he was a very acute judge, and consequently a very fit person for showing me how to correct my own work. He was the first who ever sat to me for a picture,¹ and I found it was much easier to draw from the life than from any picture whatever, as nature was more striking than any imitation of it."

Mr. Baird married Anne Duff, eldest daughter of William Duff, of Dipple, and sister of William, first Earl of Fife, by whom he had a numerous family, none of whose descendants now remain, with the exception of those of his youngest daughter, Henrietta, who married Mr. Francis Fraser, of Findrack, in the County of Aberdeen.

Mr. Baird, true to the traditions of his family, joined the rebellion in 1745, on the Stuart side, and was an officer of the Prince's Body Guard at the battle of Culloden. He continued in hiding for several years after that unfortunate affair,² but at length found an asylum at Echt House, Aberdeenshire, then the property of his relative, the late Earl of Fife, till his death, which took place in 1777. His property appears to have escaped confiscation, but it is said that, in consequence of the large sums of money he had borrowed to aid the Stuart cause, he was necessitated to alienate the family estate to Lord Haddo in 1750. At the time of this occurrence, a somewhat curious circumstance happened in connection with the family history, which, incredible as it may be thought, seems to be attested by authentic evidence. This was no less than the fulfilment of a prophecy, attributed to Thomas the Rhymer, that "There would be an eagle in the crags while there was a Baird in Auchmedden." When the estate passed out of the family at this time, the eagles³ disappeared from the rocks of Pennan, where they had built for ages.

¹ This interesting portrait is in the possession of Mr. Baird's great-grandson, Mr. Francis G. Fraser, of Findrack, Aberdeenshire.

² In *List of Rebels* (British Museum, Add. MSS., No. 19,796) occurs the name of William Baird of Auchmedden, Deputy-Lieutenant and Governor of Banffshire, under Lord Lewis Gordon: place of hiding not known.—Ed.

³ At one period there was a pair of eagles that regularly nested and brought forth their young in the rocks of Pennan; but, according to the tradition of the country, when the late Earl of Aberdeen purchased the estate from the Bairds, the former proprietors, the eagles disappeared, in fulfilment of a prophecy by Thomas the Rhymer—"That there should be an eagle in the crags while there was a Baird in Auchmedden." But the most remarkable circumstance, and what certainly appears incredible, is, that when Lord Haddo, eldest son of the Earl of Aberdeen, married

The Letters appended to the Genealogy will, it is hoped, be found interesting, as illustrating the style of writing which prevailed in private correspondence at that period. They are also calculated to throw some light on the social habits of the time, while the occasional references to events of historical interest are not without considerable value. They commence in 1595, and are continued down to 1720.

Those earliest in date are chiefly from Andrew Baird to his brother Gilbert Baird of Auchmedden. This Andrew was the second son of George Baird of Auchmedden, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Keith, of Troup, who was brother to the then Earl Marischall. After getting a University education, he was sent to France to finish his studies, and he became Professor of Philosophy at Lyons, but subsequently embraced a monastic life.

His letters from France throw considerable light on the difficulties which persons in his situation, who were then a numerous class, had in communicating with their friends in Scotland. In one instance, it appears that a letter written to him by his brother took two years to reach its destination, and in another he complains that it was "aucht" years since he had heard from home. A visit to his native country was an affair of still greater difficulty, and one which, after due consideration, he had made up his mind not to hazard. In Letter VII. he says:—"As to me to cum into Scotland, as be I haif assurance of the Kingis Majestie, and of the estates baith of England and Scotland, it schymis to be an thing impossible, gif that I will not put myself in danger, for the preists, monks, and friars are not very welcome amang you; but gif there were ony helth, I could wreat to my acquaintance, wha micht do sumthing for me in case of necessity; quhairfore, luiking for sum letter, I am altogider resolvit as yit to remain in thir parts, as it sall pleis my superiors, or else into Italy or Spaine; for, thanks be to God, we haif many fair houses and boothings in thir parts—God in sa far has provyded for his

Miss Christian Baird of Newbyth, the eagles returned to the rocks and remained until the estate passed into the hands of the Hon. William Gordon, when they again fled, and have never since been seen in the country. Those facts, marvellous as they may appear, are attested by a cloud of living witnesses.—(*The New Statistical Account of Scotland*, No. XXV., pp. 261, 262.)

The estate of Auchmedden has again passed into the hands of a proprietor of the name of Baird, having recently been purchased by the late Mr. Robert Baird, of Gartsherrie, and is now the property of his brother, James Baird, Esq., M.P. We are curious to learn if the eagles, true to the prophecy, have once more returned to their eyrie.—(See Appendix, No. V.)

Auchmedden—a fair and old court. The name in Irish signifies a wood in a den.—(*Pitcairn's Ancient Criminal Trials*, Vol. ii., pp. 399, 400.—*Description of the Parish of Aberdour*, by William Baird of Auchmedden, *Collections for the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff*, printed by Spalding Club, p. 446.)

children; only I pray you, maist weil-beloved brother, to pray God for me, and recommend me to the prayers of your innocent bairns."

The Letters XX. to XXXVIII. are written by James Baird, Sole Commissary of the Ecclesiastical Court of Scotland (an office in those days of great honour and trust), to his brother George Baird of Auchmedden, and to his nephew Sir James. This eminent person was born about the year 1588, and was the fourth son of Gilbert Baird of Auchmedden by his wife Liliass, only child to Walter Baird of Ordinhnivas. He was the founder of the families of Newbyth and Saughtonhall,¹ which still exist, and which at different periods have produced members who have rendered distinguished services to the country; among those may be particularly mentioned the hero of Seringapatam, the late General Sir David Baird. The letters of the worthy Commissary chiefly refer to matters of business in which the family were concerned, but they also contain frequent allusions to public affairs. They certainly give one a strange idea of the administration of the law in those days, leading to the irresistible conclusion that powerful friends were as much to be depended upon as the justice of one's cause. Of this we find an instance in Letter XXVI., in which he says:—"He had no less solicitors of that interlocutor against you nor my Lord Hay and the Laird of Pitsligo, with all their might and power. My Lord Hay and I altercate upon sum words in the Tolbooth, quhair-upon he dortit a day or twa, but we are becum great again, as I shall shew you at meeting. I thocht I wad not give Mr. William Hepburn cause of croaking *that he dang me out of it be frindis*. I brocht both the Erle of Buchan and the Erle of Wigton, for whom I am now pro'r, and the Laird of Cluny Gordon, whose friendship and courtesie ye suld never forget, but still remember the same as ye have occasion to see him; always, the matter being disputed and hardly solicited, *your friendis*, and with the little credit that I had, I wrocht (before the interlocutor) that the contract might be productit, quhilk the Lords has fund."

Another instance of the same kind occurs in Letter XXVII., where a person of the name of Cheyne is mentioned as having, by the interest of his "Southland" friends, purchased suspension of a decreet at the instance of Auchmedden, but says the Commissary—"I spoke *our friends* in the Council, and specially the guid Earl of Murray, wha is your true friend. I productit your decreit, and shews the Lords the business before himself, and protested that he might be bound to the peace, not that we stood in fear of himself, but that he might rather get 'skaith'

¹ An amusing anecdote is related of the Commissary's grandson, Sir James Baird of Saughtonhall. Sir James had a kirk process before the General Assembly, and the Moderator or a minister having alleged something against his side of the question, which was really not true, Sir James started up in a great passion, set back his wig, and cried out, "Oh, G—d, Moderator, sic a lie!"

nor do 'skaith,' quhairof there was some hold takin be *your friends* in the Council, and what was spoken by me there was tane in guid part. The Chancellor said thir word to him—'Albeit ye be my cousin, Sir, command your carriage, and sick labour as this may readily bring you to the gallows.' Quhairupon, we being removed, the Lords ordered him to go to the Tolbooth, and there to remain till he paid your witnesses' expences, and set sufficient caution for your indemnity, under the penalty of an thousand pounds."

Letter XXXIV. mentions the sitting of the Session at Stirling. The Chancellor, Lords, advocates, and writers are described as dependent on the "commodity of horses" for the means of transit, which would seem not to have been very abundant, from the fact, that the various members of the Court could not proceed to their destination at the same time, but had to set out in detachments as the "commodity" in question could be obtained.

The Commissary, who very early turned Protestant, joined the Covenanters, and, according to Spalding, appears to have taken an active part in promoting their interests. In writing to his brother the Laird (Letter XXIX.), he playfully alludes to the mistaken religious views of his uncle and brother, who were greatly attached to the Church of Rome:—"I have ressavit sum word, but no letters, from our uncle Mr. Andrew and our brother Mr. Thomas; they are both in lyfe and weil, feeding upon fische only, like sea-fowls."

The Commissary purchased the estate of Byth in Aberdeenshire, but it was afterwards sold by his son Sir John Baird (Lord Newbyth),¹ who purchased the lands of Foord and Whitekirk, in the shire of Haddington, and got them erected into one barony by the name of Newbyth.

Among the other letters comprised in this collection, the most interesting are two (XLV., XLVI.) from Archbishop Sharp,² and one (XLVII.) from his son,

¹ Sir John Baird was admitted Advocate on 3rd June, 1647. Upon the restoration of Charles II., he was created a Knight Baronet and admitted an Ordinary Lord, and he was also nominated one of the Justice-Deputes, 11th January, 1667. He was chosen one of the Commissioners appointed in 1670 to treat with those of England for the then projected union of the countries. Lord Newbyth was superseded in 1681. He entered heartily into the Revolution, and was included in the new nomination then made. He died at Edinburgh on the 27th April, 1698, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Lord Newbyth collected the decisions of the Court from November, 1664, to February, 1667, and practiques from 1664 to 1681, with an appendix to 1690, the MSS. of which are preserved in the Advocates' Library.—*Brunton and Haig's Account of the Senators of the College of Justice.*

² Dr. James Sharp, Archbishop of Saint Andrews, and Primate of Scotland, was born in the month of May, 1613, in the Castle of Banff. He was the son of Mr. Sharp, Sheriff-Clerk of Banffshire; his mother was a daughter of the Laird of Kinninvie.

Sir William Sharp of Stonyhill, to Sir James Baird of Auchmedden. The letters of the Archbishop are those of a man of amiable disposition, who was anxious to promote the welfare of his friends. That of his son is peculiarly interesting, as containing an account of the murder of the Archbishop from the most authentic source. The details given regarding this foul murder are worthy of attention, both on account of the picture they afford of the heroic and Christian-like conduct of the venerable victim in his last moments, and the light thrown on the character and motives of his assassins. The defence which has been set up on behalf of the murderers, that they were actuated entirely by religious zeal, can scarcely be maintained in face of the fact, that they committed robbery as well as murder. With such evidence before us, it is difficult to conceive how any apology can be offered for the perpetrators of this deed, even on the ground of mistaken zeal; and surely no sect of Christians would be desirous to identify themselves with a set of ruffians who not only dared to murder, but could condescend to steal.

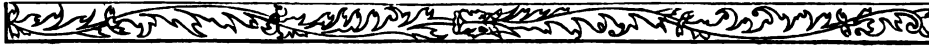
The original orthography of the Letters has been preserved. In these the writing goes on continuously, without any division into sentences, and without the distinction of capital letters; but in printing it has been thought better to supply these deficiencies, and make an arrangement of paragraphs and sentences.

Mr. Baird was at the trouble of making at least two copies of his manuscript, one of which is in the Advocates' Library, and the other is at Findrack, in Aberdeenshire, where also is an amulet or charm which is said to have been in the family of Baird since the year 1174, and bears an inscription to that effect.

W. N. F.

EDINBURGH, 41, ALBANY STREET,
February, 1857.





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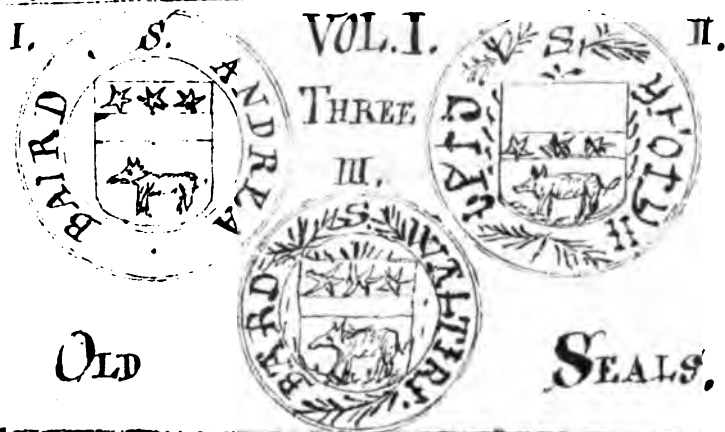
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Genealogical Collections,
concerning y^e name of BAIRD,
and the FAMILYs of AUCHMEDDEN,
NEWBYTH, and SAUGHTON HALL;
in particular. ~

With copy's of old Letters and Papers
worth preserving, and account of several
Transactions in this Country, during y^e
Two last Centurys: ~



1770.

5

DESCRIPTION OF SEALS, &c.

The three ancient lead seals roughly sketched by Auchmedden on his title-page (see Preface), are:—

- I.—The Seal of ANDREW BAIRD, of LAVOROKLAW, afterwards of Auchmedden, where he died 10th February 1543. He was the son of BAIRD of POSSO, in the County of Peebles. He appears to have carried a “Bear” *passant*, which corresponds with the tradition mentioned in the “Collections.”
- II.—The Seal of GEORGE BYRD, of Ordinhnivas, great-great-grandson to JAMES BAIRD, of the family of Cambusnethan. He married JANET FRASER, daughter to the Laird of PHILOETH, and died in 1557.
- III.—The Seal of WALTER BAIRD, of Ordinhnivas (son of the preceding). He married CATHERINE GRANT, daughter to the Laird of BALLINDALLOCH, by whom he had an only daughter, LILIAS, married 16th August 1578, to GILBERT BAIRD, of Auchmedden.
- IV.—There is still in existence the book-plate of WILLIAM BAIRD, Esq., last of Auchmedden, the compiler of the “Collections,” who married ANNE, daughter of WILLIAM DUFF, of Dipple, and sister of the first Lord FIFE. He died 1777, and his daughter, HENRIETTA, married FRANCIS FRASER, of Findrack, Aberdeenshire. The plate shows the shield, *gules*, a *boar passant or*, crest, a *griffin's head*, with motto, “*Dominus fecit.*”
- V.—And the Seal of the preceding. It has the addition of supporters—two winged Griffins, which he was entitled to bear as head of the family. On the reverse side there is the head of Charles I., very well cut.

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GENEALOGICAL COLLECTIONS

CONCERNING THE

SIRNAME OF BAIRD.



HE Sirname of BAIRD is originally of the South of France,¹ where there were several Families of it in the reign of Louis IV., and it is said are still, but the first of the name mentioned in Britain came from Normandy to England with William the Conqueror.

And, from the time when it first appears in Scotland, there is reason to believe that some of that name came here with King William the Lyon, when he returned from his captivity in England, anno 1174, as it is agreed by all our historians, several English gentlemen did. For it is certain that in less than sixty years after that period, they possessed fine estates, and had made good alliances in the South and South-West counties of Scotland.

And although, in times so remote, and in which most other families, as well as those of that name, have suffered eclipses, or removal from one part of the kingdom to another, whereby their old writings have been frequently lost, it may be now impossible to make out a regular genealogy of any one of them, yet the following extracts, from authors of unquestionable credit, will show that the name was both ancient and honourable in Scotland, as well as in France and England.

¹ The Rev. L. Shaw, the historian of Moray, says (2nd Edit. p. 291), "I need scarce observe that throughout the kingdom many places have their names, and some persons their surnames, from the Druids, Bards, Carns, &c., as Baird, Carnie, Monibhard, Tullibardin, Carnwath, Carn-cross, &c."—Ed.

I must first premise that the old spelling was Bard, Barde, Beard, Byrd, and Bayard, and that it was never written Baird till the latter end of the sixteenth century. This is common to all old names, and must have been owing to the different pronunciation between one province of France and another, and in Germany and Holland, and New York, which was long possessed by the Dutch, I have observed it spelt Bard and Bardt, and Baort.

1066. Le Seigneur de Barde, mentioned as one of William Duke of Normandy's followers to the conquest of England.—(A large old History of Normandy in the Advocates' Library, and *Hollingshed's Chronicle*, who calls him the Seigneur de Beart.)—*Library at Glasgow*.
1178. Henry de Barde, Mariscallus apud Strivelin, witness to a charter granted by King William the Lion to the Bishop of Glasgow, upon some lands in the town of Stirling.—*The Chartulary of Glasgow, sent lately from the Scotch College at Paris*.
1194. *Winchester, April 17*.—In a safe conduct granted by King Richard I. to King William the Lion, in which large appointments of money and provisions, during his going and coming and stay in England, are ordered for him, Hugo de Baird is one of the subscribing witnesses.—*Rymer's Fœdera, vol. I., p. 88*.
1224. Magistrus Riccardus de Barde, witness to a charter granted by the Bishop of Glasgow.—*Chartulary*.
1228. Richard de Baird makes a donation to the Abbot and Convent of Kelso, dated at Lismahago, (a cell belonging to that abbacy,) and the signing witnesses are William de Maitland, ancestor of the Earl of Lauderdale, Archibald Lord Douglas, William Fleming, ancestor to the Earl of Wigton, Malcom Lockhart, &c.—*Chartulary of Kelso, p. 160*.
1233. Robert Baird.—*Chartulary of Paisley*.
1240. Richard.—*Ibid.*
1240. *May 26*.—King Alexander II. confirms a donation made by Richard de Baird to the Monastery of Kelso; Rudulf de Dundas, and Walter, son of Allan, Justiciarius Scotiæ, witnesses.—*Douglas' Baronage*.
1240. Robert, son of Waldevus de Biggar, grants a charter to Richard Baird, upon the lands of Little and Meikle Kyp, in the County of Lanark.—*Dalrymple's Collections, p. 397, and Nisbet's Heraldry*.

1270. Peter Bulkeley, second son to Robert Bulkeley, by a daughter of — Butler of Bewsey in Lancashire, married the daughter of — Baird; Robert Bulkeley, ancestor of this family, was Lord of the Manor of Bulkeley in the county Palatine of Chester, in the reign of King John. His descendant was made Viscount Bulkeley in 1643, by King Charles I.—*Lodge's Peerage of Ireland*.

1292. And following years, in the Ragman's Roll or Submission, sworn and subscribed by the nobility and principal gentry of the Scotch nation, to King Edward I. of England, the following three gentlemen are found,—1. Fergus de Baird, of Meikle and Little Kyp according to Mr. Nisbet, who says it was a great and very considerable family. 2. John Baird, of Evandale, as the same author thinks. 3. Robert Baird. Mr. Nisbet thinks that this was Baird of Cambusnethan, and says that estate went to Sir Alexander Stuart, afterwards of Darnley, by marrying the heiress, Jean Baird, about 1360, and that in 1390 he gave it with his daughter to Sir Thomas Somerville of Carnwath, Lord Somerville's ancestor, upon their marriage.

1296. Duncan, Fergus, John, and Nicol Bairds, all mentioned this year as men of rank and property in Pryn's Collections.

1297 to 1305. Jordan Baird was a constant companion of the brave Sir William Wallace, in all his warlike exploits, and mentioned with great honour in all the accounts of that heroic gentleman.

In April 1768, Sir William Johnston of Hilton told me that he (Sir William) saw some years ago a lineal genealogy from this Jordan Baird to Sir James Baird of Auchmedden.¹

1308. Baird of Carnwath, in Clydesdale, county of Lanark, with other three or four gentlemen of that name, being convicted of a conspiracy against King Robert Bruce in a Parliament held at Perth, were forfeited, and put to death, and the lands of Carnwath given to Sir Alexander Stuart of Darnley by that Prince.—*Dalrymple's Collections*, p. 394.

¹ It is noteworthy that although Auchmedden preserves all such scraps of information, he asserts nothing of which he cannot produce proof: a good example to some of our modern genealogists.—Ed.

Cambusnethan was long possessed by the Bairds, and the late Lord Somerville told me, (Auchmedden), at his own house of Drum, in 1731, that there is a part of the old house still called "The Baird's Tower."¹

1310. There is a Charter extant, granted by King Robert Bruce to Robert Baird, upon the Barony of Cambusnethan.—*Ibid.*²

This estate lies in the Upper Ward of Clydesdale, county of Lanark.

1313. *March* 4.—King Edward II. of England signs a commission to Peter Baird and John Sturmy, conjunctly and severally, to be Admirals of England, and Commanders of his own fleet of Ships of War then fitted out, and of all others that may be afterwards sent by him to annoy the Coast of Scotland.—*Rymer's Fœdera*, tome iii., p. 475.

1317. Edmund Baird, with a great many other nobility and gentry, obtained a pardon from King Edward II. for an insurrection made by them against Pierce Gaveston, and killing him.—*Ibid.*, p. 444.

1318. Edward II. gives a commission for levying men to carry on the War against Scotland, which, amongst others, is directed to one Simon Baird.—*Ibid.*

1328. A Treaty of Peace was concluded at Northampton between King Edward III. and King Robert Bruce, by which it was agreed that King Robert should pay to King Edward 30,000 merks in consideration of the damage done last year by his army in England. The last payment of this money, being 10,000 merks, fell due at the Feast of John the Baptist, being the 24th of June 1331. King Edward then assigns King Robert Bruce's obligation to Bartholomew Barde and others of that name, called the Company of the Bairds trading to Florence, and sends them to Scotland to receive the said sum from David Bruce, then King; and in a letter writ two days after, Edward recommends them to David's special affection. That Prince likewise employs them in several other important transactions during the course of his reign, and calls them his beloved and trusty "Bankiers," the Company of the Bairds.—*Rymer*, tome iv., p. 463, *et passim*.

¹ See the *Memorie of the Somervilles*, where it is described as "a building some twenty foot square and four storie high, which was still standing in the same forme and fashion until the year, 1661, that it was demolished by Sir John Harper, when he rebuilt the house of Cambusnethan."—Ed.

² Printed in the *Registrum Sigilli magni*.—Ed.

1333. *March 24.*—In a skirmish on the Borders between a Scotch and an English party, Sir William Douglas, Governor of Lochmaben, and Sir William Baird, were routed by Sir Anthony Lacy, and taken prisoners with 100 gentlemen, 160 more being slain on that occasion.—*Cartes' History of England*, vol. ii., p. 414. On March 28, King Edward III., then at Pomfret Castle, being informed that the above two gentlemen were taken prisoners, and in the custody of Ranulph de Dacre, Governor of Carlisle Castle, sends his mandate, of this date, to the said Governor, commanding them to be kept securely till further orders.—*Rymer*, vol. vi., p. 255.
1338. *Kennington, Aug. 8.*—Complaint being made by the Duke of Gelders to King Edward III., that some of the transports which had carried his Majesty and his forces to France, and on their return met with some merchant ships belonging to the Duke's subjects on the sea, between Blaunkebergh and Hest, near the Flemish coast, had violently plundered them of goods to a considerable value, the King issues his commission to Peter Baird, Admiral, from the mouth of the Thames over all the west coast of England, of Kent, Sussex, Somerset, Dorset, Cornwall, Devon, and Gloucester, to inquire into the matter, and to arrest all who shall be found to have been guilty.—*Rymer*, tome v., p. 76.
1338. *Windsor, Sept. 23.*—Edward III. being informed that several galleys equipt for war, and filled with armed men to a considerable number from the coast of France, Normandy, and other parts, had attacked some English ships, partly belonging to himself and partly to his English subjects on the coast of Zealand, in a hostile manner, and greatly injured both the sailors and passengers on board, gives a commission to his beloved Peter Baird, Admiral, from the mouth of the Thames over all the west coast of England, to go to sea with a naval force, and to pursue, attack, and annoy the said galleys wherever he can find them.—*Ibid*, p. 83.
1350. Sir Walter Murray, of Tullibardine, ancestor to the Duke of Athol, married Margaret la Baird, and by this lady had a son, his heir and successor, Sir William Murray.—*Nisbet's Heraldry*, p. 52;—and in p. 195 of the Appendix, he says,—“The lady was of the ancient family of Cambusnethan, which had long continued in lustre.”

1356. *Sept. 19.* Sir William Baird, of Evandale, accompanied the Earl of Douglas at the battle of Poitiers, and his family had been long in use to join the Douglasses on every occasion.—*Informed of this by a letter of Mr. James Baird's, in 1767.*
1364. Or about that time Sir Lawrence Baird, of Posso, in the county of Peebles, married the second daughter of Sir Thomas Somerville, Lord Somerville's ancestor, by Lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter to Sir James Douglas, ancestor to the Earl of Morton.—*MSS. of Lord Somerville's family.*
1377. Ricardus de Barde, (son to former,) witness to a charter of the Archbishop of Glasgow.—*Chartulary.*
1388. *Westminster, Aug. 11.*—In a commission issued by King Richard II. for observing the terms then agreed on between the French King and him, addressed to Seneschals or High Sheriffs, and other principal officers in the different provinces of his French dominions;—the Sieur de la Barde, and his lieutenants for the time being, are named in the Counties and Marches of Agenoys and Guertyn.—*Rymer, tome vii., p. 640, and frequently afterwards during the course of that reign.*
1398. *October.*—In a treaty concluded between the Commissioners of both nations at Hawdenstank, it is agreed that Adam de Gordon, William le Barde, and Adam French, being notorious truce-breakers, shall appear in the next day appointed for the meeting of the great Commissaries of "baith Realms," under the penalty of 3000 lib.—*Rymer, tome viii., p. 55.*
1405. *March 11.*—Thomas de Lancastre, son to King Henry IV., Admiral of England, and appointed by the King, his father, Lieutenant for the Irish war, is sent to that island with an armed force, viz.—2 earls, 12 barons, 80 knights, 605 esquires, 700 men-at-arms, and 1400 archers, and among the volunteers who accompanied him to that expedition with armed men, paid out of their own money, and for which they had the King's licence to continue in force for six months after that date, is Walter de Barde, of the county of Devon.—*Rymer, tome viii., p. 389.*
1408. *Westminster, Jan. 28.*—King Henry IV. grants letters of legitimation, under the Great Seal of England, to Leonard Baird, bastard son of Sir Anthony de Baird, both living at Bourdeaux, with all the privileges of a son born in lawful wedlock.—*Rymer, tome viii., p. 510.*

1409. *Westminster, Dec. 11.*—In a grant by King Henry IV. to the city of Leybourne, in the province of Bourdeaux, of the tithe of wine and all other commodities that came down the river Dordogne to that city,—a special grant which that King had formerly made to his well-beloved Le Seigneur de la Barde and other three of the noblesse of that county is excepted.—*Rymer*, tome viii., p. 614.
1412. *Bourdeaux, Feb. 12.*—In a charter of confirmation granted by Thomas Duke of Clarence to John Dupont, his secretary, of lodgings or dwelling-houses in the city of Bourdeaux, which are there particularly described, it is said that they had been formerly given by his father, King Henry IV., to Bos de la Barde, Esquire, and were by him sold to the said John Dupont.—*Rymer*, tome viii., p. 774.
1427. *March 11.*—King Henry VI. being afraid of insurrections from domestic, and invasions from foreign enemies, sends out his commission of Arroy. *That* for Estrythyngem, a part of the county of York, is directed to Sir Richard Nevyll, Sir Henry Percy de Athel, Sir Richard Hilton, Robert Barde, &c.—*Rymer*, tome x., p. 373.
1460. The lands of Kilkerran belonged to the name of Baird before King James IV., as appears by a charter of that Prince in 1509, upon those lands, (which lie in the shire of Ayr,) to David, Earl of Cassils, in which it is said that they belonged formerly to John Baird, of Kilquhenzie.—*Nisbet's Heraldry*.
1465. Martin Baird got a charter, under the Great Seal, upon the lands of Halydon Hill, in the Merse.—*Records*.
1487. *August 6.*—William de Baird, de Posso, witness to a charter upon the lands of Manorhope, in the shire of Peebles, by John Inglis, to his son.—*Douglas' Baronage*.
1490. Margaret Inglis, sister to ——— Inglis of Murdiston, and widow to John Burnet of that ilk, is served in a terce of the lands of Barns and Burnet Land, before the Sheriff of Peebles and these gentlemen witnesses, viz.:—William Fraser, of Fuirde; Alexander Veitch, of Dawick; Gilbert Baird, of Posso; John Govan, of Cardrona; James Sandilands, of Bold; David Tait, of Pirn; Thomas Dickson, of Ormistoun, &c.—*Ibid.*

1515. Peter du Terrail, Seigneur de Bayard,¹ flourished at this time. He was originally of Dauphiny, and commonly termed the Chevalier de Bayard, but was called by the writers, in his own time, the good knight without fear and without reproach. Upon his giving the Swiss a total defeat, Francis I. did him the honour to be knighted by him. He was born in 1476, at the Castle of Bayard, and his family held a very distinguished rank among the first nobility of Dauphiny. It was one of the houses which in that province were honoured with the title of the scarlet nobility, by which the ancient nobility was distinguished from those who were created by Louis II., whom, when he invaded Dauphiny, he made without distinction, if they paid him well. The Chevalier's great-great-grandfather was killed at the battle of Poitiers, September 19, 1356, his great-grandfather at the battle of Agincourt, his grandfather in that of Mont-l'hery, and his father was dangerously wounded at Guinegate. But the military glory of the Chevalier eclipsed that of all his ancestors. He died in April, 1524, of a wound received with a musket-ball in a defeat which the French suffered at Rebec in Italy, when he served with the Admiral Bonnivet. All the historians of that celebrated age celebrate his loyalty, valour, and virtue. Thevet writes his life.—*Illustres et scavans hommes*, vol. v., and the Archbishop of Cambray has drawn his character in very flimsy colours, in a dialogue between him and the Constables Bourbon and de Saint Paul, in which the contrast is extremely strong. The Chevalier never married.
1701. One Colonel Nicholas Bayard, of New York, was tried for a conspiracy against King William and condemned, but reprieved. Probably he was of French extraction, and settled in that province among the Dutch; and April 12, 1769, Robert Bayard was Major of the 60th Regiment, and sold out.
1526. William Baird has a charter, under the Great Seal, upon the lands of Balmaduthy, Indety,² &c. Both these estates lie in East Ross, the parish of Indety and shire of Ross, and are presently possessed by two gentlemen of the name of Mackenzie.

¹ It is unfortunate that Auchmedden has not produced some proof to show that the chevalier *sans peur et sans reproche* was really akin to the Bardes or Bairds. Bayard was merely his territorial designation.—Ed.

² The Bairds of Indety and Balmaduthy in Ross-shire were an ancient family.—Ed.

1537. William Baird, of Indety, has a charter, under the Great Seal, on several other lands.
- 1541—1548, &c. Several charters to the Bairds of Glencopock. Besides the foregoing, it appears from the public records that a great many other lands belonged to the name of Baird of old.—*A Letter to Sir Robert Douglas in 1767.*
1550. One William Baird was Scout or Sheriff of Amsterdam, a man of great abilities, good esteem, and substance, but was suspected of being a Protestant, and a plot laid against his life by the violent party of the Roman Catholics, which, by the address of himself and several friends of power and interest, he narrowly escaped. The story is very remarkable.—*Brandt's History of the Reformation in Germany.*
1580. Sir Anthony Wingfield, of an ancient family in the county of Suffolk, where they had a seat before the Norman conquest, was knighted, and made Sheriff of Suffolk 39 of Elizabeth, and married Mary, daughter to John Bird, of Denston, Esq., in that county. His collateral descendant was created Baron Wingfield and Viscount Powerscourt, in 1747.—*Lodge's Peerage.*
1620. Sir William Baird, Dean of the Arches, employed afterwards in several commissions of honour and trust by King James I. In 1624, he is called Doctor of Civil Law, and one of the commissioners appointed by that Prince for recording petitions from any of the three kingdoms.—*Rymer*, tome xvii., pp. 201, 555, &c.—He was also Judge of Prerogative. *Wood's Athen. Oxon*, who spells his name Byrd, as it is spelt in an old seal of George Baird, of Ordinhnivas.
1643. Sir Henry Baird, of Stains, left Cambridge and joined the King's army, in which he did very good service. He, with Sir George Lisle, led on the left wing at Naseby, and brought off the whole brigade. He was afterwards created Viscount Bellamont by King Charles I. He is mentioned in the Marquis of Worcester's Apophthegms as a brave commander. He attended King Charles II. all the time of his exile.—*Lloyd's Memoirs*, p. 668. *Heath's Chronicle*, &c.
1644. *July 2.* Captain John Baird, slain on the King's side at the battle of Marston Moor.—*England's Black Tribunal.*

1648. In Joly's Voyage, or Minutes printed at Amsterdam, in 1670, when he mentions the public ministers at the treaty of Westphalia, he says,—
“For the King of France, in the first place, was sent Monsieur de la Barde, *not* in the character of resident, as the lists of the Plenipotentiarys, printed first at Cologne and afterwards at Paris, call him. It is a mistake. For he had been formerly sent by the King as ambassador into Switzerland, and was acknowledged and treated as such at the congress by Monsieur de Longueville.” He has written the History of Queen Anne of Austria's Regency with great distinctness, elegance, and judgment.

1720. About this time — Baird, of Weston, in England, died and left three daughters, co-heiresses, of whom one was this year Countess of Castlehaven.—*Irish Peerage*.

And there are still some gentlemen of the name in the counties of Buckingham, Gloucester, Hereford, Middlesex, Somerset, Stafford, and Sussex.

And in the south-west counties of Scotland, there are still some gentlemen's families of the name, particularly one in the shire of Lanark, and another in the shire of Ayr, and a number of the Commons of Lanark, Renfrew, Peebles, and the Merse, and about Glasgow; and in Glasgow are several gentlemen of the name in trade, and others in good circumstances and esteem.¹

¹ The name, however, is not common in Scotland.—Ed.

There is a tradition that as King William the Lion was hunting in one of the south-west counties of Scotland, and happened to straggle from his attendants, he was alarmed at the approach of a wild bear, and cried for help; upon which a gentleman, of the name of Baird, who had followed the King from England, ran up and had the good fortune to kill the bear, for which signal service the King made a considerable addition to the lands he had given him before, and assigned him for his coat-of-arms a bear passant, and for his motto, **DOMINUS FECIT**; and, if it will contribute to the credibility of this story, one foot of the bear came north with Ordinhnivas' ancestor, and is still preserved, and indeed it well deserves it, because of the enormous size, being fourteen inches long and nine broad, where it is cut from the ankle.¹

It is not much above 300 years since the name of Baird was heard of in the north of Scotland, except it may have been the families of Indety and Balmaduthy, whose genealogy I do not know. The earliest writ in which it is mentioned that I have heard of, is among Sir James Innes', of Innes, papers. It is a precept of Sasine by John Lord Lindsay, of the Byres, directed to Beroald, John and Andrew, of Innes, and James the Barde,² his bailies, for infesting James of Innes, of that Ilk, son to Sir Robert Innes, in the lands of Aberchrydar, which lie in Boyne in Banffshire, and near the place where this James Baird was settled. It bears date February 1, 1464. Now, to take the account of his pedigree and coming to this country, and of the two first marriages which his descendants made in it, from an old sheet genealogy which Lord Newbyth gave the late Auchmedden about 1695, which is the only instruction I have been able to find—

One James Baird, descended of the family of Cambusnethan (which had ended some fourscore years before in an heiress called Jean Baird, as mentioned in the public records, married to Stuart of Darnley),³ was settled in the county of Lanark, with his wife, daughter to Ker, of

¹ This curious relique is in my possession.—W. N. F.

² See *Acta Dominorum Concilii et Auditorum*.—Ed.

³ Sir Alexander Stuart, afterwards of Darnley, married about 1360 (see *Dalrymple's Collections*, 394) Jean Baird, the heiress of Cambusnethan. See Introductory Notes, *ante*, *sub an.* 1292.—Ed.

Cessford, ancestor to the Duke of Roxburgh; but an unhappy difference arising between him and another gentleman in that neighbourhood, which could not be made up by the interposition of friends, so that bloodshed was like to ensue,¹ and the Earl of Huntly inviting him to the north, and promising his friendship and protection, he accepted of the offer, and the Earl gave him some lands in the Boyne in property, or wadset. This happened anno 1430, and that Earl of Huntly, who lived till 1470, continued his friendship to him and his family all his life. The origin of this was the vicinity of the family of Gordon's first settlements in the Border to those of the Bairds of Cambusnethan, and other families of that name, and inter-marriages between them.

Anno 1436.—The Earl of Huntly gave his cousin, Elizabeth Gordon, daughter to Sir John Gordon, the first Laird of Pitlurg (by his lady, Margaret Maitland, sister to Sir Patrick Maitland, of Gicht), in marriage to this James Baird's eldest son, likewise called James.² This young James attended the Earl of Huntly at the battle of Brechin, May 18, 1452.³

His eldest son was Thomas Baird, who, in 1463, married Helen Urquhart, daughter to Sir William Urquhart, of Cromarty, by his lady, a daughter of Lord Forbes.⁴

Their eldest son was another Thomas, from whose time there are good vouchers to instruct the descent of the family.

Upon the death of Sir Patrick Maitland, of Gicht, his estate fell under precognition, because of unwary securities given to creditors, and

¹ One account bears that James Baird slew the other gentleman in a duel.—W. B.

² The date assigned to this is too early, The first Earl of Huntly here referred to was not created Earl till 1449; though, indeed, Auchmedden may call him Earl in 1436. The Sir John Gordon here referred to was John Gordon of Seurdargue, founder of the "Jack" branch of the ancient Gordons, son of Sir John Gordon (slain at Otterbourne in 1388), by Elizabeth Cruikshank of Assuanly, and uncle of Elizabeth, the heiress of Huntly, mother of Alexander, first Earl.—Ed.

³ Alexander, first Earl of Huntly, defeated the Earl of Crawford at Brechin in 1452, and thus "kept the crown on the head of the King." Crawford was in arms to avenge the death of William, eighth Earl of Douglas, slain by James II. in Stirling Castle.—Ed.

⁴ It is not clear which Sir William Urquhart is here referred to, for it appears from Macfarlane's *MS. Genealogical Collections* that there were three of the name between 1416 and 1475. Macfarlane, however, in his list of the "old writs of the Family of Cromarty," quotes a charter of date 1441 by John de Santo Claro to Isabel de Forbes, spouse to William de Urchard, Sheriff of Cromarty. Douglas, in his *Baronage*, states that Sir William Urquhart, fourth of the family, married *Susanna*, daughter of the first Lord Forbes.—Ed.

George II., Earl of Huntly, got the gift of it from King James II. Sir Patrick left two daughters by his lady, daughter¹ to Sir Robert Innes, of that ilk. The Earl gave the eldest, Janet, in marriage to Thomas Baird, her cousin-german, and with her the lands of Ordinhnivas, Drumnakeith, and Pittinbrinzian, in the Boyne, and several lands, fishings, and houses about Banff, particularly the lodging formerly belonging to Lord Airly, and now to Lord Fife. Upon that side of which, called Auchmull, there was a stone built into the wall with Ordinhnivas' coat-of-arms cut upon it, and which stood till 1735, when that side was taken down.

This marriage was in 1490, and is instructed by the following writs²:—

1. *Special Service*, Janet Maitland, as heir to Sir Patrick Maitland, of Gicht, her father, before the Sheriff of Banff, May 26, 1467.
2. *Discharge*, Thomas Baird and Janet Maitland, his spouse, to William Gordon, of Gicht, upon the payment of 3000 merks, in lieu of some claims. April 11, 1505.
3. *Charter* by George Earl of Huntly, upon the lands of Ordinhnivas, &c., to Thomas Baird and Janet Maitland, his spouse. 1506.³

The Earl of Huntly gave Sir Patrick Maitland's other daughter⁴ in marriage

¹ She was a *granddaughter* of Sir Robert Innes, ninth of the family, daughter of Sir Walter (tenth), and sister of Sir Robert (eleventh). Shaw (*History of Moray*, 2nd Edit., pp. 81—85) states that Margaret, second daughter of Sir Walter (tenth), by his lady Euphemia, daughter of Hugh, first Lord Lovat, married Patrick Maitland of Netherdale. See also *History of the Family of Innes*, where Sir Patrick's name is misspelt *Moreland*. Compare also Auchmedden's account of the murder of Sir Patrick Maitland *postea*. The Maitlands of Gicht and Netherdale were descended from Robert Maitland, third son of Sir Robert Maitland of Thirlestane, by a daughter of Sir Robert Keith, Great Marischall of Scotland. Robert Maitland married the heiress of Schives and Gicht in Aberdeenshire. (See *Robertson's Index of Charters: Nisbet's Heraldry*, i., 293.)—Ed.

² In the charter-chest of Gicht.—W. B. The Gicht here mentioned must not be confounded with the Bog of Gicht, now Gordon Castle, the stronghold of the "Cock of the North" in Moray. This Gicht, now a ruin, stands on the banks of Ythan in the parish of Fyvie in Buchan. For a view of it and description see *Pratt's History of Buchan*, pp. 273-4. The writs mentioned in the text, says the late Mr. Joseph Robertson, the highest authority on such matters, will probably be found in the charter-room at Haddo House, though some may have found their way into the Ellon charter-chest.—Ed.

³ Thomas is designated of "Ordynhuff" as early as 1489 (*Acta Dom. Concilii et Auditorum*), for in that year he is ordered by the Lords of Council and Session to pay to James Turing, burgess of Edinburgh, as assignee of Alexander Maister of Huntly, a "last of salmond of ye mesure of banf full red and swet."—Ed.

⁴ Elizabeth. *Apud Perth. 18 Junii ann. MCCCCLXVII. Rex (Jac. III.) Concessit Georgio Dom. Gordoune haered. suis et assign. terras de Schives infra vice com. de Aberdeen: terras de Nater-*

to Annan of Auchterallan, an old family in Aberdeenshire, whose lineal representative is Mr. Alexander Annan, merchant in Aberdeen.

The Earl of Huntly gave the present Estate of Gicht to his own third son, William Gordon, and the lands of Pitrichie to Sir Patrick's heir-male,¹ and Lord Newbyth's short genealogy bears, that Sir Patrick Maitland himself was killed by Robert Innes, his brother-in-law, at the Smiddy of Auchindoir, as they were travelling to Edinburgh together.

Janet Maitland died June 6, 1539. The time of Thomas Baird's death is not known. Their children, of whom any memory now remains, were—
1. *George*, his successor. 2. *Thomas Baird of Sandbay*, of whom no male posterity now remains. 3. *William Baird of Byth*, of whom was lineally descended the late James Baird, of Chesterhall, father to Dr. James Baird, physician at Edinburgh, Mr. George Baird, one of the principal merchants in Glasgow, and four daughters, all married in the south; and the late Alexander Baird, town-clerk of Cullen, whose father was a younger brother of Chesterhall's, and who has left several sons now in a good way.²

George Baird, of Ordinhnivas, married in 1516, to Janet Fraser, daughter to the Laird of Philorth—her mother was daughter to Nicol Earl of Erroll, and that Lady Erroll's mother was Lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter to the Earl of Huntly.

Alexander Ogilvie, of that ilk, predecessor to the Earl of Findlater, enters into a mutual bond of manrent with this George Baird and William Baird, his eldest son and apparent heir (who, it seems, died without issue)—his kinsmen and friends, in the strongest terms for all the days of their lives, subscribed at Fyndlatyr, September 28, 1553, before witnesses, Mr. Alexander Ogilvie of Glassaugh, and James Ogilvie of Cullen.

dale, Pettenbrinseane, et Drumnakethe infra vicecom. de Banff, quas Elizabetha Matland et Joneta Matland, fil. et haered. quondam Patricii Matland militis, apud Francland resignaverunt. (Reg. Sig. Mag.)—Ed.

¹ From whom descended the Maitlands of Pitrichie, now represented by the Arbuthnots and Forbeses.—Ed.

² Auchmedden, it will be observed, only follows out the line of George, the eldest son, which ended in his granddaughter, Lillias, who married a namesake of her own, but of a totally different family, to the history of which the rest of the account is devoted. With the exception of the short notice in the text of the descendant of William of Byth, the third son, he quite gives the go-by to the older family, a more detailed account of which will be found in the Appendix.—Ed.

George Baird died in 1557,¹ and Janet Fraser in 1558. Their children were Walter, who succeeded: and Janet, who was married to Alexander Ogilvie of Glassaugh; they left nine sons behind them, and some of them married and had children, but their male posterity is long extinct.

Walter Baird, of Ordinhnivas, married Catherine Grant, daughter of John Grant of Balindalloch, who was brother of the Laird of Grant. She was widow of Alexander Lesly, second Laird of Kinninvie,² to whom she bore three sons and three daughters: *Robert*, who succeeded his father, *William*, who died without issue, and *Walter*, who went to Denmark, where he married and had children. *Marion*, married to Sir James Stuart of Culcovy, *Jean* to Nathaniel Gordon of Clunymore, and *Isabel* to Nathaniel Grant of Tullochgorum. Walter Baird succeeded to a good fortune in those days, and was a man of an active mettled spirit, and of considerable esteem and weight in the country. February 26, 1559, he got a charter from John Gordon of Findlatyr; and another, July 12, 1560, from John Stuart, Lord Darnley, on Ordinhnivas, Auchinkyp, and Burnside. But eight years after, viz., August 12, 1568, George Earl of Huntly grants another charter upon these lands to George Baird of Auchmedden, proceeding upon Walter Baird's resignation. Now, it is said, Walter had unluckily killed a gentleman in chance medley, and was obliged to fly into France, where he stayed several years till his peace was made up, and, after his return, sold some lands about Banff. But the above resignation must have been a trust-deed, for their descendants kept Ordinhnivas above fifty years after. Walter had several natural children before his marriage. To one called Mr. Gilbert, who was bred a writer, he leaves 1000 marks by his will. This Mr. Gilbert's grandson, called likewise Mr. Gilbert, was sent, in 1676, by Sir James Baird to oversee Archbishop Sharp's affairs at Saint Andrews. He married there, and left one daughter, married to — Donaldson, merchant in that place. They left three children, Captain Robert Donaldson, a good sea officer, who has been in most

¹ 16th September, 1532, the Carmelite Friars at Banff, proprietors of part of the salmon fishings in Dovert, now belonging to Lord Fife, let them to George Baird of Ordinhnivas for — years. They also grant him a charter of lease of the Dowhaugh of Banff for nineteen years; the rent twenty bolls of meal and twenty bolls of malt.—W. B.

² The first Kinninvie was a son of Newlesly, about Anno 1500.—W. B.

parts of the world, and has lately bought a small estate near the town; another son, who was long in North America, and lately returned home; and a daughter unmarried. Captain Donaldson is married to a daughter of Bruce of Powfoulis, great-grandchild to Sir James Baird. Gilbert Baird became a magistrate at Saint Andrews, and left a good character behind him. He left to his daughter several lands and houses in and about St. Andrews, which now his grandson possesses.

Walter Baird continued Catholic to his death, which happened December 14, 1599, leaving only one daughter by his lady. Catherine Grant was a most judicious, active woman, and, according to the tradition of the country and some letters which remain, in all respects an excellent wife. Her mother was daughter of Cuming of Ersay. She died March 15, 1592, and by her last will it appears she then held several large farms¹ in her own hand, and left a great stocking of cows, horses, milk cows, and young cattle, labouring oxen, and sheep upon them.

Walter Baird's daughter, Lillias, was married August 16, 1578, to Gilbert Baird of Auchmedden, to whose descent we must now return as far as it can be traced back.

Several men and women, descendants of the family of Ordinhnivas, besides those mentioned before, are spoken of in old letters and papers, and in the Records of the Sheriff and Town Courts of Banff, but it is now impossible to ascertain their proper generations, nor have they any male posterity now remaining. There is particularly one, Thomas Baird, in Burnside,² August 16, 1554. He was setting out *Hibernico bello*, which is explained the war against the rebellious Highlanders, and assigns to his wife, by a parchment deed written in Latin, of this date, at Banff, a great many crofts he had at that place, and property and profitable leases, held by him in Aberdeen and Banff shires. It is very probable that he was a son or grandson of Janet Maitland.

¹ The will is transcribed in the notes appended to the MS. The farms are Bankheid, Dallachy, Auchannachy and the Liez (?), and Auchnagorth.—Ed.

² He is a witness to a deed quoted in the Appendix.—Ed. May 2nd, 1543. Thomas Baird of Burnside gets a nineteen years' tack of the Dowhaugh of Banff.—W. B.

It appears from the preceding extracts that Baird, of Posso, was an ancient and well-allied family in the shire of Peebles. That the estate came about 100 years ago to an heiress, who married a gentleman of the name of Nasmyth, and his Armorial Bearings are matriculated in the new Register with those of Baird, of Posso; and the present Sir John Nasmyth, of Posso, is lineally descended from them.

I.¹

ANDREW BAIRD OF LAVOROKLAW, on the north coast of Fife, opposite to Broughty, was a younger son of Gilbert Baird of Posso, and born about the year 1475, the impression of his seal being the Arms of Posso.

In Lord Newbyth's genealogy, it is said he was a great favourite of King James V., and that that Prince died in his arms, Dec. 13, 1542.

When or from whom he got the lands of Lavoroklaw does not appear, but, in 1533, he disposed them to William Balfour, and Janet Annan, his spouse; and February 23, 1539, John Earl of Buchan disposed the lands of Auchmedden² to him for a sum of money then paid, but under reversion. The disposition is dated at Dundee.

Andrew Baird married Bessy Lermont, daughter to the Laird of Balcomy, a very good old family in Fife—her mother was daughter to Wauchop of Niddry. He died February 10, 1543, at Auchmedden, and left a son, *George*, his successor, and several other children, both sons and daughters, who were married (some in the south), and had children; but their posterity, at least on the male side, is now extinguished, for what I ever heard. He had by one of his younger sons a grandson, called Andrew Baird, merchant at Banff,³ whose daughter, Janet, was

¹ Auchmedden here begins the history of his own direct ancestors in the male line, who were sprung from the family of Posso in Tweeddale, a family quite distinct from that of Ordinhnivas, of which he has been previously writing, and which only represents the family of Ordinhnivas through the female line, Lillias Baird, the heiress of the latter family, having married, in 1578, Gilbert Baird, third of Auchmedden.—Ed.

² There is a property of the name in the parish of Lesmahagow in Lanarkshire; the Aberdeenshire property may have been so called after the former.—Ed.

³ A red-hot covenanter, member of the famous Assembly of 1638. See *Stevenson's History*.—Ed.

married, January, 1637, to Gilbert Mair of Awads; and their son, William Mair, was settled in business at Newcastle, in 1673, and corresponded frequently with Sir James Baird for many years after, and his posterity may very probably still continue in that country.

II.

GEORGE BAIRD OF AUCHMEDDEN married Elizabeth Keith, daughter to Alexander Keith of Troup, who was brother to the then Earl Marischall. Their contract of marriage is dated 10th August, 1550. Her aunt, Lady Anne Keith, daughter to William Earl Marischall, was first married to James Earl of Murray, Regent of Scotland (to whom she bore a daughter from whom the present Earl of Murray is descended), and next to Colin Earl of Argyll, grandfather of the Marquis.

This marriage acquired to George Baird the Regent's friendship in a very particular manner, and it appears that he employed him much in his affairs, and placed a great deal of confidence in him.

For by a deed, dated at Glasgow May 10, 1568, the Regent, then Wardator of the Estate of Buchan, discharges the Reversion of the Estate of Auchmedden, and disposes the same, heritably and irredeemably, to George Baird, and the onerous cause is "for many acts of utility and friendship done to me, and sums of money given out by him in my service."

This was just eight days after Queen Mary's escape from Lochleven, which threw the Regent into a great consternation.

George Baird continued Popish all his lifetime, and (notwithstanding of his connection with Regent Murray) in the friendship that had long subsisted between his ancestors and the family of Gordon. For October 28, 1562, he attended the Earl Huntly at the fight of Corrichie, and endeavoured to get him transported safe to Aberdeen, having, after the engagement, caused set him on a cadger's horse with croils, being a fat and unwieldy man, but through weakness he died by the way.

Anno 1589.—George Baird was at the insurrection at Aberdeen on the Roman Catholic side, and got a pardon for it from King James VI., who is forced to suppose that the allegation of his being present was a mistake, as follows:—

J. REX.

"Justice-Clerk and your Deputys,—We greet you well, forasmeikle as we understand, that our lovit George Baird of Auchmedden, being an aged and decrepit man, was summoned to the Court of the Sherifffdom of Aberdeen, for assisting the Earl of Huntly and his complices in the last Insurrection made at

Aberdeen, and passing from that to the Brig of Dee in the month of April last bypast, whereof he was convict by an assyse, howbeit wrongously, seeing, we are assured, that he was not within xxiv miles at the time of the said Insurrection to the Burgh of Aberdeen; wherefore we command you, that incontinent after the sight of this, ye delete the said George's act of conviction furth of the buiks of adjournal, sa that he na ways be callit, troublit, molestit, poindit, or distressit be virtue thereof, and the same be as delete as if he had never been challengit for the said crime in time coming, discharging our Treasurer and Treasurer-Deputy of all extracting thereof, and of troubling the said George thereby, and your officers in that part, and that ye pointedly fully and sufficiently grant an sufficient bond for deleting of the said Act of Conviction, subscribed with our hand at Aberdeen, the 4th day of August 1580."

(Signed)

"JAMES REX.

"SR. ROBERT MELVILLE.

"T. MATHY."

The King came to Aberdeen, about the 27th of July, on his return from the north, as far as Ross and Cromarty, where he held Justices' Courts and deputed Justices everywhere, and remained there till the 4th of August, upon which day, a little before his Majesty took horse to go to Doun, the Earl of Errol, the Lairds of Auchindown, Balquhain, and Cluny, came to his Majesty with full resolution to request his Majesty's pardon, and they, with sundry others of the surname of Gordon, were all at that time received into his Majesty's mercy and favour.¹

George Baird died May 29, 1593. His sons were,—1. *Gilbert*, his successor; 2. *Andrew*; 3. *Alexander*; 4. *Patrick*; and 5. *George*.

Andrew got an university education in Scotland, and was sent to France to finish his studies, where he became one of the best scholars in that kingdom. He was made Professor of Philosophy and other Sciences at Lyons. His letters² to his eldest brother, which still remain, show him to have been a man of learning, virtue, and sense. They are writ from 1595 to 1619. At last he embraced a Monastic life. He came over from France at least once to see his friends in Scotland. He had a good income by his Professor's chair, became rich, discharged his patrimony to his own family, conferred several liberalities to his nearest relations, and lived in great esteem. The time of his death is not known, only he was alive in 1632, by a letter of the Commissary's, so that many of Mr. Andrew's letters must be lost.

¹ Moysis' Memoir.—W. B.

² See some of his letters *postea*.—Ed.

Alexander traded from Banff to Norway, married one Helen Kennedy, and left two daughters, Magdalen and Janet, who, for anything that appears, died unmarried.

Patrick is only once mentioned in a letter of Mr. Andrew's to his eldest brother, as living in the North of Scotland, which is all now known about him.

George was a wine-merchant, and went frequently to Bourdeaux in that way. He bought the lands of Corskie,¹ married and had two sons, George and Andrew. The last married, and had a son James, and he a son William, but no remains of any of them now.

How many daughters, or if any, this George Baird of Auchmedden had, and their fate, no account can now be got.

III.

GILBERT BAIRD OF AUCHMEDDEN, his eldest son, who married the heiress of Ordinhnivas in 1578,² had by her thirty-two sons and daughters, as is the unvaried tradition amongst their descendants, both in the North and South; of these sons, several went into the Church abroad, whose names are not known; and two went to Orkney and settled there; and of the daughters, one married to a Scotch merchant in Denmark, and two became nuns abroad, neither of their names known. Three sons went to Ireland as adventurers in the beginning of King James VI.'s reign in England; of nine sons, *George*, who succeeded his father, *Branden*, *Andrew*, *James*, *John*, *Thomas*, *Walter*, *Hugh*, and *Magnus*; and five daughters married, *Elspet*, *Margaret*, *Anne*, *Katherine*, and *Janet*, some account can be given;—and a sixth daughter seems to have lived in her brother's family and never married, by a letter of the Commissary's.

Branden was an honest, industrious, peaceable man, who followed a country life, and made a good stock by husbandry. He married the widow of Keith of Northfield, who was daughter to Ogilvie of Glassaugh, and purchased the estate of Northfield, which was much in debt, but having no children, left it to his son-in-law, John Keith, who had married his sister, Anne. In 1619, Branden went over to France to see his uncle, Mr. Andrew, as appears by a letter his father sent by

¹ There were two places of this name; one in the parish of Aberchirder; the other on the Dovert in Buchan. Both were held by members of the family at this date. See a note of Auchmedden's to one of the Commissary's letters in the *Appendix*, where he says, "Corskie was Chesterhall's ancestor," and more on the same point in the deduction of the latter family.—Ed.

² See previous notes, pp. 14 and 17.—Ed.

him, of which a copy remains.¹ Branden died anno 1661, above fourscore years old. Old Troup² remembered to have seen him when he was a child, and said he was a worthy, inoffensive, honest man. He left by his will the stocking of the Mains of Northfield, valued at 3000 merks, to his eldest brother's son, Sir James, in place of the patrimony he had got from their common father.

Andrew was bred to the law, and entered writer to the Signet. He married Helen Harvey, daughter to Harvey of Ward of Kilmundy. Their contract of marriage was signed at Banff, Oct. 15, 1619. They had one son, Captain Walter Baird, who was killed at the battle of Dunbar, Sept. 3, 1650.

James—as this was a very eminent man in his time, and the founder of two families still flourishing in the Lothians, a particular account of him and his posterity will be given last by itself, as it was sent me in June 1754, by Mr. James Baird, his great-grandson.

John was educated at Edinburgh under his last-mentioned brother's inspection, and by his interest was made Sheriff-Clerk of Banff in 1638, which is all I can find of him. It is probable he died soon.³

Thomas went over to France in 1607, recommended to his uncle, Mr. Andrew. But he writes in his letters to his father that he was of a hard “ingyne” as to learning, and incapable of any of the sciences. He became minim Friar 1609 in a monastery of that order at Besançon, in Burgundy, anno 1615. But he had an excellent turn to mechanics, of which a very good sample is still to be seen. It is an oblong, small chest of ivory⁴ 10 inches long, 5 broad, and 4 high, delicately carved in bas-relief, with the chisel, upon the top and sides into figures of knight-errants, distressed damsels, and enchanted castles, taken from some of the old romances which were so much in vogue in that age.

Walter died a young lad in November 1613.

Hugh served in the Archduke Albert's troops, got a commission, and was stationed in garrison at Aldemay in 1611, a town in Friseland. He married in that country, but whether he has any posterity remaining is uncertain.

Magnus was settled at North Mawe in Shetland, and married there; he had one daughter, Janet Baird, who was married in 1636 to a merchant at Bergen, in Norway; she wrote frequently to Sir James Baird, and used to send him presents of the product of that country. She was alive in 1673.

As to the posterity of Gilbert's three sons that went to Ireland to push their

¹ See Letters, No. XVIII.—Ed.

² Keith of Troup.—Ed.

³ He died in 1649, and Robert Sharp, the Archbishop's brother, succeeded him.—W. B.

⁴ This relique is in my possession.—W. N. F.

fortune, several inquiries have been made in that country, but no account to be depended upon is yet received.

Of Gilbert's daughters, Elspet was married to James Stewart in Newton o Balveny. Their contract of marriage is dated at Aberdeen, August 18, 1614.

Margaret married to James Harvey, of Ward of Kilmundy at Banff, December 1, 1618, from whom is lineally descended Mr. John Harvey, proprietor of several fine estates in Granada and Antigua, and Mr. Alexander and Dr. Robert Harvey his brothers.

Anne married in April 1631 to John Keith of Northfield.

Katharine to Alexander Gordon of Blelack, ancestor of the present Blelack November 26, 1604.

Janet was married April 1609 to Robert Ogilvie, son to Sir George Ogilvie of Dunlugas, ancestor to Lord Banff, and after his death to Mr. John Brown, merchant of St. Andrews, who went frequently to Bourdeaux in the wine trade. There was likewise some old relation between him and Gilbert Baird. Probably he was a grandson of Andrew Baird of Lavoroklaw.

All Gilbert's daughters who were married had issue, except Lady Blelack who had none.

Mr. JAMES BAIRD, fourth son to Gilbert Baird of Auchmedden, was brought up to the law, and became a person of great reputation in his business. He was much trusted by King Charles I., and by him appointed sole Commissary of the Ecclesiastical Court of Scotland, an employment in these days of great honour and trust, in which he continued till the time of his death. He purchased the lands of Byth in the Shire of Aberdeen, which lie not far from the water of Devern, and had King Charles' Warrant for making him Lord Devern, but he died before the patent was expedited. He married Bathia, daughter of Sir John Dempster, of Pitliver, a very old family, in the county of Fife. She was sister to the famous Sir John Dempster, so remarkable for his disputations among the foreign schools.

From this marriage sprung the two families of Newbyth in the Shire of Haddington, and Saughtonhall in the Shire of Edinburgh.

Mr. James Baird died in the year 165—, leaving two sons and two daughters—viz., *John* and *Robert*, *Bathia* and *Euphan*.

The eldest daughter, Bathia, was married to Sir Andrew Ramsay, of Whitehill

in the Shire of Edinburgh, of the family of Dalhousie, but by default of issue-male, these lands are now become the property of — Balfour Ramsay, of Balbirny, by marrying the only sister of the last Sir John Ramsay, of Whitehill. The second daughter, Euphan, was married to Sir Patrick Murray, of Deuchar, second son to Murray, of Philiphaugh. He was a merchant of good reputation in France, and purchased the lands of Deuchar and Temple, in the Shire of Edinburgh. Their eldest daughter, Euphan, was married to Sir Archibald Hamilton, of Rosehaugh, in the Shire of Lanark, of whom there are several descendants. The second, Elizabeth, was married to the Lord Somerville, and was mother to the late Lord Somerville.

Mr. James Baird's eldest son (John Baird) was also brought up to the law, and having travelled much in foreign parts, became a man of great knowledge in his profession. Upon the Restoration of King Charles II., he was made a Knight Baronet, and soon after one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and known by the name of Lord Newbyth.¹ He first purchased the Lands of Gilmerton, in the Shire of Edinburgh, and Parish of Libberton, from Crichton of Lugton, and as his business prevented him going to his North Country estate, he sold the lands of Byth in Aberdeenshire, and purchased those of Foord and White Kirk, in the Shire of Haddington, and got them erected into one barony, by the name of Newbyth. He married Margaret, only daughter to Sir James Hay, of Linplum, in the Shire of Haddington, second son to the Earl of Tweeddale. By this marriage he had one son, William, and a daughter, who was betrothed to the Lord Balmerinloch, but in going to her uncle, the Earl of Tweeddale's house, at Yester, to be married, was overturned in a coach and died in a few hours after.

Sir John's only son, William, who afterwards became Sir William Baird, of Newbyth, being a member of the Scots Parliament, was sent by them to London, in 1680, on a deputation to King Charles II., and was by that Prince created a Knight Baronet² in his father's lifetime, he

¹ He was the Collector of the Decisions of the Court of Session and the "practiques." See note to "Preface to the Account, &c." He died 1690. See *Register of Funeral Escutcheons*, Lyon Office, Vol. V., p. 150, Vol. VII., p. 9.—Ed.

² Through the kindness of Richard Almack, Esq., of Melford, in whose possession the original is, I have been favoured with a copy of the following letter of Sir William Baird's to the Duke of Lauderdale:—

having executed his commission to the satisfaction of all parties. Sir William Baird married to his first wife, Margaret, daughter to Sir John Gilmour, of Craigmillar, Lord President of the Council and Session. Her mother was daughter to Sir Alexander Murray, of Blackbarony, by which marriage he had two sons, John and Alexander. Sir William married to his second wife, Margaret, third daughter to the Lord Sinclair, by whom he had no children. He died in 1737, and was succeeded in his estate and titles by his son.

John, who had been elected member of the First Parliament of King George I., in 1715, for the Shire of Edinburgh. He married Janet, only daughter of Sir David Dalrymple, of Hales, fourth son to the Lord Stair, by whom he had no children. Sir John died at Berwick in September 1745.¹

Alexander, the second son of Sir William Baird, married first Anne, daughter to Mr. Wauchope, of Niddry, and afterwards to Margaret, only daughter to the Lord Belhaven; by neither of whom he left any surviving children. He died himself in 1743.

We now come to Robert, the second son of Mr. James Baird, and his posterity, who are numberless. He having received a large patrimony from his father, became a merchant at Edinburgh of the greatest reputation and credit in his time. In 1660, he purchased the lands of Saughtonhall and others, in the Shire of Edinburgh, and in the year 1695 he was created a Knight Baronet. He married Elizabeth Fleming, daughter to Mr. Malcolm Fleming, brother to Sir William Fleming, of Ferm, by whom he had six sons and five daughters, viz.—

Edr. ye 12 of Februarie, 16⁸⁰₇₄

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

The great sence I have of this mark of your Grace's favour in the honor the King hath conferred upon me doth obledge me to all the acknowledgment I am capable of by making it the design of my wholl life to studdie how I may express my Loyaltie, and how much I am engadged hereby to be with all faithfulness and sinceritie,

Your Grace's

Most oblidge and most humble servant,

W. BAIRD.

(Endorsed)

For My Lord Duke of
Lawderdail his Grace
Whitthall.

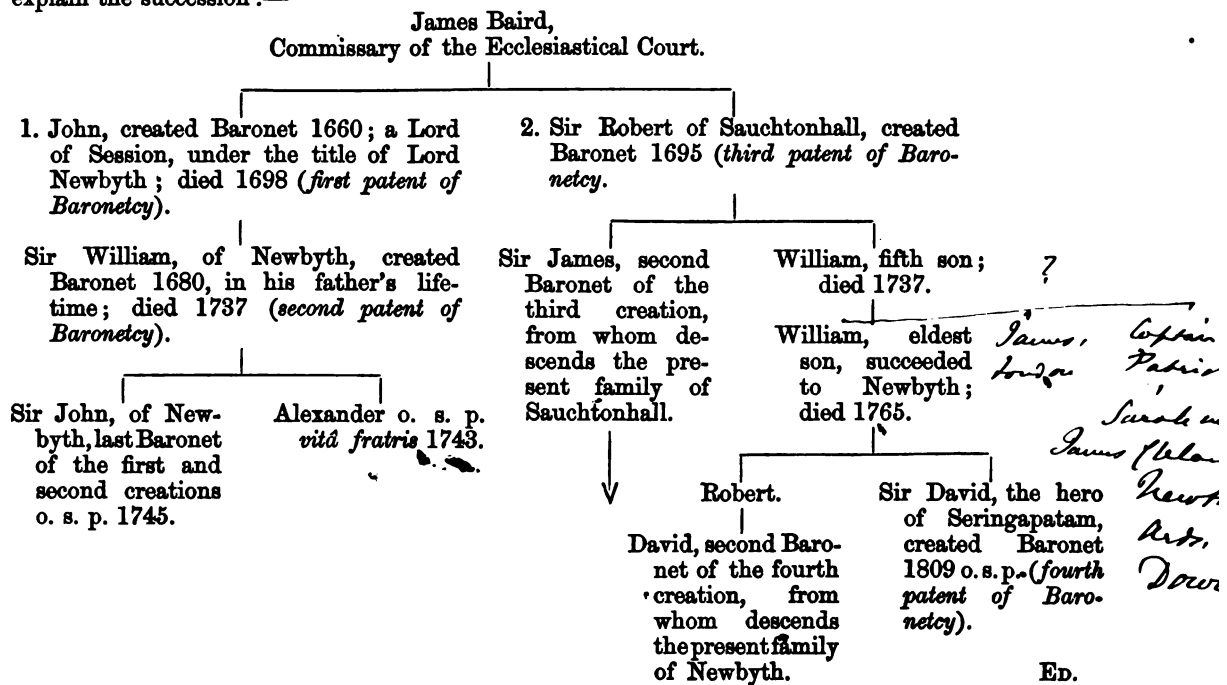
Ed.

¹ His brother Alexander having died two years before him, the estate of Newbyth passed by entail to William Baird, grandson of Sir Robert of Saughtonhall, the Commissary's second son.

Sir James, who succeeded him. 2. *John*, who was a merchant at Dantzic. 3. *Robert*, who was an officer in the Dutch service, and was the first Governor of Surinam after the Dutch got possession of it. 4. *Andrew*, who died in the East Indies, also in the Dutch service. These last three sons of Sir Robert Baird all died unmarried. 5. *William*, who, by the extinction of three elder brothers, became Sir Robert's second son. 6. *Alexander*, who retired to New York, married there, and left children. To all these sons, Sir Robert gave large patrimonies in his own lifetime

Sir Robert Baird's eldest daughter, *Bathia*, was married to Sir Robert Barclay of Pierston, in the Shire of Ayr. The second, *Margaret*, to Sir Patrick Hume, of Coldingham, in the Shire of Berwick. The third, *Mary*, to Robert Watson, of Muirhouse, in the Shire of Edinburgh, and their daughter was married to the Lord Arniston, and was mother to the President of the Session. The fourth, *Elizabeth*, to Sir David Cuninghame, of Milncraig, in the Shire of Ayr. The fifth, *Agnes*, died unmarried. Sir Robert died in the year 1696, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

William Baird was father of Sir David, the hero of Seringapatam. The following table will explain the succession:—



Sir James, who married to his first wife, Margaret, the eldest daughter, and one of the co-heiresses of Hamilton, of Mountainhall, in the Shire of Edinburgh, by a daughter of Sinclair, of Hermanstoun, in the Shire of Haddington. By which marriage he left two sons and two daughters, viz.—*Robert*, who succeeded him, and *James*, who died a Major of Foot in the Island of Minorca, in 1750. His two daughters were married—*Agnes*, the eldest, to John Lewis, of Merchiston, in the Shire of Edinburgh; and *Bathia*, the second, to John Watson, of Saughton, to whom she had issue, and after his death, to Carse of Cockpen, both in the County of Edinburgh. Sir James married to his second wife, his first cousin by the mother's side, Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Sir John Gibson, of Addiston, in the Shire of Edinburgh, by whom he had several children, but none now alive. The last who died, in 1761, at sea, on his return to Britain for recovery of his health, was Captain Patrick Baird,¹ an officer in the Royal Navy, a brave honest man. In 1740, he was principally recommended to Admiral Anson, as a proper person to attend him in his voyage on the South Sea Expedition, and was the only naval officer in the whole fleet who ever had been in those seas. Sir James Baird died in the year 1715, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

Robert. He married Jane, eldest daughter to ——— Baikie, of Tankerness, in

¹ Captain Patrick Baird was a Lieutenant of the "Gloucester" when she circumnavigated the world, under Commodore Anson. He was afterwards appointed Commander of the "Fly," in which he maintained a very gallant encounter with a French privateer of superior force, and received a desperate wound. After his recovery, he was successively appointed Captain of the "Rainbow" and the "Portland." The last-mentioned ship, of fifty guns, was one of those employed under Admiral Edgeworth, and afterwards under Admiral Byng, in the Mediterranean station. His conduct was intrepid during the action. He was one of the witnesses on the trial of his unfortunate commander, and gave evidence which might be construed in his favour, declaring, in express terms, that when the French fleet bore away, that of the English was in no condition to pursue them, or even to renew the action on the succeeding day. It is said, that when the Court asked his opinion with respect to the practicability of throwing succours into Minorca, he replied with a roughness naturally peculiar to him—"If I had been ordered to throw relief into hell, I would at least have attempted it." Soon after the trial of Admiral Byng, he was promoted to the "Defiance," of sixty guns, one of the fleet under Admiral Holburne, on the unsuccessful expedition against Louisburgh, as well as that more fortunate one in 1758, conducted by Admiral Boscawen, against the same place. In 1759, he served in the Channel fleet under Sir Edward Hawke, and greatly distinguished himself in the defeat of the French fleet under the Marquis de Conflans. Being afterwards ordered to the West Indies, he died at sea in 1761, being on his return from thence for the recovery of his health, as a passenger on board the "Enterprise" frigate.

the Shire of Orkney. Sir Robert died September 8, 1742, and left two sons and one daughter. The eldest, Sir David, was an officer in the Royal Army, and killed at the battle of Fontenoy, in the 17th year of his age; and the second is the present Sir William Baird, of Saughtonhall, who was a Captain in the Navy, and has married the daughter of Colonel James Gardiner, who was killed at Prestonpans, in that battle, in 1745, and Sir William's only sister is married to Colonel Gardiner's son. (*Sir William died August 17, 1771.*)¹

William, the fifth son of the first Sir Robert Baird of Saughtonhall, was bred in the mercantile way, and having made a competent fortune in land and money, retired from business at the Union. He married the only daughter of Sir William Binning, of Wallyford, in the Shire of Edinburgh. He died in 1737, and left three sons, *William*, *James*, and *David*; besides a fourth, *Peter*, who died in his father's lifetime; he was bred a surgeon, went abroad, and left a daughter, *Sally*, still living.

William, by a particular entail of Sir William Baird, of Newbyth, succeeded Sir John, and married Alice, one of the daughters of Robert Johnston, of Hilton, in the Shire of Berwick, by a daughter of Gustavus Hume, of the Kingdom of Ireland. He died January 4, 1765, at Edinburgh, and left a numerous issue²—sons and daughters. The eldest son, *William*, died at Bristol, July 19, 1769. The second, *Robert*, is an officer, and went about that time to his Regiment at Minorca; and the eldest daughter, *Mary*, was married the 2nd of February this year, 1770, to Mr. Erskine, younger of Dun, grandson to Lord Dun.

David was long a merchant at Edinburgh, and made a competent stock. He died unmarried, anno 1764, at Bath, where he had gone for the recovery of his health.

James died likewise at Bath, May 27, 1768, after a long and painful illness, without issue, and left a large fortune to his nephew, Newbyth. He was married, in 1741, to an excellent woman, Mrs. Fox, a clergyman's widow, who died before himself. This Mr. James Baird was a most constant and sincere friend, as I found by correspondence of above

¹ This has been added subsequently. Sir William was great-grandfather of the present Sir James Gardiner Baird of Saughtonhall.—Ed.

² By an odd coincidence Auchmedden does not mention *David*, who was afterwards to add to the name a lustre it had never attained before.—Ed.

thirty years. He was possessed of all the good qualities that make a man amiable and acceptable, which, with a very large acquaintance among the nobility and gentry, gave him uncommon interest, which he indefatigably employed to serve his friends, to whom his death was a heavy loss, and will be regretted by all that knew him as one of the most valuable members of society. He was a banker, got a good fortune with his wife, was paymaster to several regiments, and a gentleman of the Privy Chamber to the present King, being recommended to that office by his intimate acquaintance the Earl of Talbot, who was then Chamberlain of the Household.

(This account of the Commissary's posterity ended with his eldest brother's marriage. I have left a blank in it concerning the Commissary himself, viz.—the year of his death, and whether it was King Charles I. or II. that granted him the patent of Lord Devern. Mr. Baird has filled them both up in his account, the first with 1647, but that is a mistake, for I have a letter from him to his nephew, Sir James Baird of Auchmedden, written in 1653; but after causing inquiry at Edinburgh, I have not yet been able to learn the precise year of his death. All the old records of the Commissary Court are in the College, and in very bad order, and I got only a promise from the clerks that they would go out and search with their first leisure and let me know. Next Mr. Baird says, the warrant to be Lord Devern was granted to the Commissary by King Charles I., but as he lived long after that Prince's death, that must be likewise a mistake. It is more probable it was King Charles II., in 1651, before the Battle of Worcester, who granted the warrant upon which a patent was never expedited, as there might not be time before that battle, and the Commissary died before the Restoration.)

Gilbert Baird of Auchmedden continued Roman Catholic all his life.¹ By an old sederunt-book of the Presbytery of Deer, which I have seen, he was fined 500 merks in 1599, because he was a rigid Papist and would not keep the kirk: soon after liberty of conscience took place. *Gilbert* died February 23, 1620. *Lillias Baird* outlived him, for her son, *Thomas*, writes her a letter from France, April 2, 1624.

¹ See Appendix No. II. for an account of an attack on the house of Auchmedden, in which *Lillias Baird* nearly lost her life.—Ed.

IV.

GEORGE BAIRD OF AUCHMEDDEN (Gilbert's eldest son) was married on the 17th October, 1616, to Anne Fraser, daughter to the Laird of Philorth (Sir Alexander Fraser of Saltoun). Her mother was Margaret Abernethy, heiress of Abernethy;¹ and the heiress's mother was Lady Margaret Stuart, daughter to the Earl of Athol.

Sept. 17, 1634.—He was made High Sheriff of Banff by King Charles I., then vacant by the resignation of James Earl of Buchan, formerly heritable sheriff of that county. This commission was renewed, September 20, 1637.

A little after the first covenant was set on foot, and when that party had determined to raise an army, the following letter was sent him from the leaders, directed to George Baird of Auchmedden:—

“Honourable Sir,

“This Trusty bearer will impart to you such conclusions as are agreed here be common advice to be necessary for the good of our common cause, whose relation we are confident you will not only believe, but likewise follow the ways he will communicate unto you as very expedient for prevention of imminent dangers, and accordingly will join your best assistance in the execution of what is determined, as you would give timeous proof of your affection to religion, the King's honour, and liberties of the Kingdom. So we shall ever rest.—Your loving friends,

“ARGYLL, MONTROSE, BALMERINOCHE, BURGHLEY.

“MR. HENRY POLLOCK, MR. THOMAS GIBSON DURY.

“MR. ALEXANDER HENDERSON, and MR. HEPBURN, Ministers.

(Dated) “*Edinburgh 12th March 1629.*”

The bearer here referred to was George's brother, the Commissary, who came north at the time with the Earl of Sutherland, Lord Lovat, Lord Rae, and The Master of Caithness, to propagate the Confession of Faith and First Covenant against the Service Book; and the Commissary came twice north after this to promote the Covenanting interest. At this time, all these gentlemen went as far as Inverness, and prevailed on very many to subscribe. They were attended by Mr. Andrew Cant and other ministers to Inverness.

However George Baird did not subscribe at that time. On the contrary, he

¹ Her brother, Sir Alexander Fraser, succeeded as tenth Lord Saltoun.—Ed.

is named in April 1639, among the Anti-Covenanters, with Abergeldy, Banff, Haddo, Gicht, Udney, &c., and was with them at the Trot of Turriff, in May thereafter, where they defeated a party of the Covenanters. But now everybody who would not subscribe was plundered, themselves and their tenants, so *most* complied, and in May 1640, George is chosen member of a committee, with Lord Fraser, The Master of Forbes, and the Lairds of Philorth, Monimusk, and Craigievar, who were all Covenanters, for guiding and ruling the public affairs of the town and county of Aberdeen.—*Spalding MSS.*

This George Baird died February 12, 1642,¹ and left behind him three sons—*James*, afterwards *Sir James*, *George*, and *Walter*.

George studied medicine at Paris in 1645, 6, and 7, in the end of which last year he went to Italy and took the degree of Doctor, at Padua. From thence he travelled with a brother of Niddry's to Venice, Rome, and Naples, where he was made physician to Colonel Hooper's Regiment, and attended it to Prague, and to Landor in Catalonia, in Spain. There he was settled physician to an Hospital, but soon after was seized with a pestilential high fever, of which he died in the year 1648, very much regretted.

The other (Lieutenant) *Walter Baird*, was killed at Worcester, September 3, 1651, fighting in his King and country's cause.

V.

SIR JAMES BAIRD OF AUCHMEDDEN was sent when a boy to Edinburgh, to his uncle, the Commissary, and learnt Latin, &c., with his cousin, afterwards Lord Newbyth. In 1641, he married Mrs. Christian Ogilvie, only daughter to Walter Ogilvie, of Boyne. Her mother was Lord Pitsligo's daughter, and that Lady Pitsligo was a daughter of the family of Findlater. Sir James and Dame Christian lived fifty years together.

Sir James was a man of very good natural and acquired parts, and had an air and address that commanded respect. A gentleman, who was well acquainted with him, and outlived him nearly 40 years, used to say that he bore "bulk"

¹ By his will he leaves 100 merks to his natural daughter, Agnes, and directs his servitor, Mr. Gilbert Baird, to be maintained in meat and clothes during his life, by his son. Mr. Gilbert was a natural son of Walter Baird of Ordinhivas.—W. B.

February 3rd, 1583. One Thomas Miln, in Auchnagorth, grants a receipt to George Baird of Auchmedden for 200 merks, consigned in his hands by Dame Anne Keith, Countess of Argyle, as the price of the town of Little Byth.—W. B.

wherever he was. His ability, both for public and private affairs, in which he was as much conversant as any gentleman in the North of Scotland of his time, and always acquitted himself well, and the character he still maintained of the strictest integrity, made all the old people who lived in my days, and knew him personally, always speak of him with a sort of veneration.

The office of High Sheriff of Banff, granted to Sir James' father, terminated with his life in 1642. Sir Alexander Abercromby of Birkenbog, who had joined the Covenanters very early, then got that office.¹ In the end of 1658, it was by General Monk's interest put upon Sir James, and at that great man's desire, he accepted of it February 17, 1664. King Charles II. gives him that commission because "*of his extraordinary loyalty and great qualities of mind,*" and October 1668, at Whitehall, that Prince grants a new commission of High Sheriff of Banff, to Sir James and his eldest son, conjunctly and severally for both their lives, proceeding upon his Majesty's being informed of "*the res præclaro gestas* of the said Sir James and his son, in suppressing the Highlanders and outlaws in the said county."

After the battle of Worcester, the Parliament of England named eight of their principal members to go down to Scotland and treat with the Estates of that Kingdom concerning an Union between the two nations. The eight English were, the Chief Justice St. John, Sir Henry Vane, Jun., Major-General Lambert, Major-General Dean, Lieutenant-General Monk, Colonel Fenwick, Alderman Tichbourn, and Major Solway.

On the 26th of February, 1652, the Estates of Scotland met with the English Commissioners at Dalkeith, where twenty of the thirty-two shires and thirty-five of the then fifty-seven boroughs settled the Articles of the Union, and in their Assembly at Edinburgh, about two months after, the rest of the counties and boroughs did concur. But before all particulars could be adjusted betwixt a committee of twenty-one then named for Scotland, and the Parliament of England, Cromwell turned that Long Parliament out of doors, which stopped that project.

But Sir James Baird and Udney were the two Barons named by the County of Aberdeen, to meet with the English Commissioners at Dalkeith, and got an ample approbation of their conduct on that occasion, from the freeholders of the County at their meeting, March 28, thereafter, Sir Alexander Cuming of Coulter, Preses.

¹ Edinburgh, 23rd July, 1646. By a report signed by Sir David Hay, clerk to the committee for receiving of reports, it appears that the loss sustained by Sir James Baird of Auchmedden and his tenants by the Covenanters, anno 1644, by a clear proof extended to £5,828 5s. 4d. Scots.—W. B.

It was at this treaty of Dalkeith that Sir James was first known to General Monk, who always afterwards esteemed him.

From this period Sir James lived a peaceable and quiet life at home without meddling in public affairs, that I can see, until December 22, 1658, that at General Monk's desire he was prevailed upon to accept of the office of High Sheriff of Banff.

In the beginning of 1662 he went to London, was graciously received and knighted by King Charles II., and received the following honourable declaration and acquittal for executing that office under the usurpation :—

“Whereas we are certainly informed, that the office of the Sheriffship of our County of Banff was by the late usurper put upon our lovite, Sir James Baird, of Auchmedden, and that he only exercised the samen during the years of the great transactions of our Restoration wherein the said Sir James was contributive and active, so we are fully satisfied of his conduct and loyal affection to our person and government, and therefore declare him free of all censure, and that he shall not be questioned for accepting thereof from the said usurper, and that the samen shall in no time hereafter be objected to, or militate against him by, or in any of our Judicatorys. Whereof we will, that all our subjects of that our kingdom take notice.—Given at our Court at Whythall, the 19th day of February, 1667, and of our reign the 14th year.”

Superscribed “CHARLES R.,” and subscribed “LAUDERDALE.”

March 1669.—Sir James Baird, and Sir Patrick Ogilvie, of Boyne, were chosen Commissioners for the Scots Parliament.¹

It is informed that Sir James was employed at that time by the Duke of Lauderdale to draw up a rational plan for an Union between the two kingdoms, and that he accordingly made one after he returned from Scotland, which was sent to Court and well approved of, and that the King was very desirous of having it carried into execution, but that Lauderdale, who was Secretary of State for Scots affairs, and lived mostly at London, was not at heart very forward for an Union.

Sir James' knowledge of the laws of his country, and his capacity for business with his numerous relations and alliances to several of the best families of the kingdom (ties which were much minded in those days), to which his son's marriage

¹ 1668. Sir James, then Sheriff Principal of Banff, receives an order from the Privy Council for transporting to Edinburgh to his trial the person of John Grant, commonly called the “Black Bull,” suspected of the murder of the late Laird of Muiresk.—W. B.

with Lady Katherine Hay made a great addition, occasioned his being much consulted in the private affairs of other people, who had great confidence in his opinion, and in many civil differences betwixt indifferent persons, who chose rather to compound them amicably than go to law, he was frequently chosen upon arbitration, and sometimes by both sides.

Some letters still remaining from the Marquis of Huntly, the Laird of Grant, &c., are a sufficient testimony of their trust in his friendship and regard to his judgment.

There was a relation and great intimacy between him and Archbishop Sharp,¹ and there is a letter from Sir William Sharp to him, giving a very particular account of his father's murder, written a few days after it was committed.

But what was most valuable in Sir James, was a clear conscience before God and a perfect resignation to his will. There still remain some pious reflections and resolutions of his, written with his own hand in the end of July 1681, soon after his eldest son's death. They are continued, June 25, 1682, again July 1683, and July 1684, all in the spirit of a primitive Christian. At this last time he remembers his son's death, with the greatest submission to the divine will, and speaks of Lady Katherine Hay, his daughter-in-law, with the greatest affection and regard.

Sir James died July 17, 1691, in the 72nd year of his age,² and James Earl of Findlater succeeded him in the office of High Sheriff of Banff.

What is uncommon, there were not only poems made on Sir James after his death, but likewise some years before he died.

He left *two* younger sons and *two* daughters, his eldest son, and a third daughter, Lady Cocklarochie, having died before him.

John, who studied the civil law at Leyden, and entered advocate upon his return from Leyden. He married a gentlewoman of the name of Ramsay, but had no children. He died in 1691.

¹ The Archbishop had a brother, Robert Sharp, who died 20th January, 1675. He bought the Castle and Castlehill Lands of Banff from the Earl of Buchan, in 1661 or 62, and several other lands about Banff, and, having no children, left them to Alexander Leslie, of Kinninvie, who had married his niece, Sir William Sharp's daughter; their daughter was first wife to Fraser of Memsie, and next to Provost James Shand, of Banff, to whom she had a son, James Shand, of Cragelly.—W. B.

² Sir James Baird erected a monument in the church of Aberdour, the Latin inscription on which was to the following effect:—

"James Baird of Auchmedden erected this monument to the memory of his predecessors, Andrew, George, Gilbert, and George Baird, whose ashes are here interred. They died respectively 10 Feb., 1543, 29 May, 1593, 23 Feb., 1620, and 12 Feb., 1642. The ashes of Anne Fraser and Elizabeth Keith his mother and great-grandmother likewise lie here interred."—W. B.

Alexander served an apprenticeship to one Mr. Turnbull, a merchant at Edinburgh. He settled there, married his master's daughter, and was chosen one of the bailies of that city. He died about 1709, and left two sons and one daughter very well provided: James married a gentlewoman of the name of Houston, of much beauty but little virtue; he died in 1714: Patrick, bred a surgeon, settled at Philadelphia, and made Vendue master there, married, but had no children, and his wife died long before him; he returned to Scotland about 1754, having made a considerable stock, and died at Edinburgh in 1759. Bailie Baird's daughter, Jean, was married to James Bruce, of Powfouls, in the Shire of Clackmannan,¹ and has one son, the present Powfouls, who has been twice married—some younger sons dead, and three daughters all married.

Sir James' daughters were *Elizabeth*, married August 22, 1668, to Sir Alexander Abercrombie, of Birkenbog, and had issue, the late Sir James Abercrombie, Mr. Alexander Abercrombie, of Tulliebody, and several other children. After Sir Alexander Abercrombie's death, she married Colonel Patrick Ogilvie, of Inchmartine, brother to the Earl of Findlater, to whom she had one daughter, Lady Tyrie.

Anne married November 15, 1669, to John Gordon, of Cocklarochie, but she died in a year after, leaving no issue. Cocklarochie and Sir James were cousins-german, as their mothers were sisters and daughters of Philorth.

Christian married to George Lesly, of Burdbank, Sheriff-Clerk of Banff, about 1676, and left issue.

JAMES BAIRD, YOUNGER OF AUCHMEDDEN, was married to Lady Katherine Hay, February 16, 1670. He was conjunct with his father in the High Sheriffship of Banff from 1668, when he was but 20 years of age, "in order to relieve Sir James sometimes of the fatigue." He died of the smallpox, July 20, 1681, in the 33rd year of his age.

Lady Katherine Hay was daughter to George Earl of Kinnoul, by Lady Anne Douglas, eldest daughter to William Earl of Morton. That Lady Morton's mother was Lady Agnes Keith, Earl Marischall's daughter. My Lady Kinnoul had four sisters, aunts to Lady Katherine, married to the families of Argyll, Dunfermling, Hume, and Montrose, of whom all the present representatives of these noble families are descended. Lady Katherine had only one sister married, Lady Mary,² to George Earl Marischall, grandfather to the present Earl and General Keith.

¹ Mrs. Bruce died at Edinburgh on the 8th May, 1774.—W. B.

² The Family Bible, now in possession of the representative of the family, Mr. Fraser of Findrack, Aberdeenshire, was a present from this Lady Mary Hay, as appears from a note upon it,

Lady Katherine was born at Perth, September 10, 1641, and died at Auchmedden, January 11, 1733.¹

This Lady was blessed with very good sense, a benevolent disposition, and an upright honest heart. Unconscious of possessing any good quality, she was endowed with every accomplishment that can adorn a woman. She was a treasure to the family in which she was married, and it may be truly said, that in every station of life she was an excellent example to her sex.

James Baird, younger of Auchmedden, had by her three sons and three daughters. *James*, who died at Edinburgh, October 24, 1689, in the 19th year of his age, when he was going to travel. *William*, who succeeded on his grandfather's death, and *George*, who died an infant.

The daughters were *Mary*, married May 18, 1692, at Inverugy, to Sir James Dunbar of Durn, and had a numerous family of children. *Margaret*, who was married in 1716, to James Gordon, of Fechil, to whom she had two daughters. *Katherine*, married to John Douglas, of Fechil, son to Silvester Douglas, of White-rigs, and *Mary* to James Irvine, of Kingcaussie, and both had issue. The third daughter, *Christian*, died very young.

VI.

WILLIAM BAIRD OF AUCHMEDDEN was born August 16, 1676, and married February 10, 1698, to Mary Gordon, only daughter to Robert Gordon, of Straloch or Pitlurg, to whom she bore five children, *Katherine* and *James*, who died young, *William*, who succeeded his father, *Mary*, and *Jean*. Their mother died the 1st day of August, 1710.

Mary was first married to William Gordon of Badinscoth, in 1724, and had issue; 2nd, to John Gordon of Wardhouse, in 1738, to whom she had one son, William Gordon, who died at the College of Aberdeen in February 1755, in the 14th year of his age; and lastly, in 1741, to Jonathan Forbes, of Brux, to whom she had no children.

in the following terms:—"Nov. 1, 1701.—This Bible was given to my Father, by Mary Countess Marischall, his aunt. She died a few days after. My Lady Marischall was born on the 15th day of May, 1633, at Perth, and died at Fetteresso, the 10th of November, 1701. She was a woman of a solid head and an excellent, cheerful, and agreeable disposition, charitable and benevolent, and I am persuaded there have been very few so complete a character in any age."

¹ There is a miniature of this lady still preserved in the possession of W. N. Fraser, Esq., who has also miniature portraits of her son William Baird, born 1676, and of her granddaughter Henrietta, wife of Francis Fraser of Findrack.—Ed.

Jean died at Banff the 23rd day of July, 1722, in the 18th year of her age, of a high fever.

The said *William Baird* made a second marriage, February 7, 1712, with *Elizabeth Abercrombie*, daughter to — *Abercrombie*, of Glassaugh, by whom he left one son, Captain *Alexander Baird*, in the Scots Dutch service, who was born after his father's death, and three daughters, besides other three that died in their infancy. *Helen* married in 1737, to Mr. *William Ogilvie*, merchant at Banff, who has a numerous issue; *Katherine*, who died at Banff, September 2, 1729, in the 12th year of her age; and *Clementina*, who died unmarried, 20th January, 1771.

The said *William Baird* died at London, August 22, 1720, and the said *Elizabeth Abercrombie* at Banff, April 12, 1756.

VII.

WILLIAM BAIRD OF AUCHMEDDEN,¹ only son of the first marriage, succeeded his father, and married Mrs. *Anne Duff*,² eldest daughter to *William Duff*, of Dipple, (and sister of *William*, first Earl of Fife,) by his second Lady Mrs. *Jean Dunbar*, youngest daughter to Sir *William Dunbar*, of Durn, (sister to *Anne Countess of Findlater*, mother of the last Earl and of the Countess Dowager of Lauderdale,) and had by her six sons and four daughters.

William, educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected Fellow; thereafter he studied the law, was called to the bar and practised, but in Trinity Term 1750 was seized with a pestilential fever, while he attended the trials at the Old Bailey, and died on the 15th day of May that year, after a few days' illness, at his lodgings in the Middle Temple. The same disease carried off the then Lord Mayor of London, several lawyers, attorneys, and other gentlemen who were in Court, and infected with the pestilential air.

Alexander, after being very well educated at home, and taught mercantile accomplishments in an academy at London, went to Fort David as a writer in the East India Company's Service; was first made resident for the English at Pulacat, then factor at Ingeram, but died in the month of April 1761.

James, educated to medicine and surgery at Edinburgh, went to the East Indies as Surgeon's Mate on board of the *Pembroke* Man-of-War, and perished with her in the Bay of Poleroon, in the great hurricane on the 12th, 13th, and

¹ The writer.—ED.

² Mrs. *Anne Duff* died at Aberdeen, on Saturday, January 30, 1773, in the 68th year of her age.—W. B.

14th days of April, 1749, by which fifty ships of many different nations and all their crews were lost.

Charles, Comptroller of the Customs at St. John's, in the Island of Antigua, and died there without issue.

John, bred in the Navy since he was fourteen years old, made a Lieutenant in 1757, and presently Commander of the *Esther* Sloop, stationed from Whitehaven to the Mull of Galloway.¹ (*He married, but died without issue.*)

George settled for several years past in mercantile business at Kingston in Jamaica. (*He died there without issue.*)

The daughters were—*Helen*, married in 1759, to Robert Farquharson,² Esq., of the family of Invercauld;

Katherine died of the smallpox, July 11, 1738, in the fourth year of her age;

Anne died November 4, 1756, of a consumption, in the twentieth year of her age, after a long and painful illness,—a young woman of rare accomplishments and uncommon merit;

Henrietta married in 1761, to Francis Fraser,³ younger of Findrack, descended of the family of Durris, and has issue.

¹ Lieutenant John Baird served in H.M.S. "*Prince George*," from 12th August, 1757, to 10th May, 1758; "*Saint George*," from 14th May, 1758, to 12th June, 1758; "*Prince George*," from 13th June, 1758, to 25th January, 1763. He was paid off at this latter date, and was not again employed afloat. He died in 1796.

² Father of the late William Farquharson, Esq., of Monaltrie, and several daughters, all of whom died without issue.

³ Grandfather of the present F. G. Fraser of Findrack, Esq., and W. N. Fraser, Esq., editor of the *Account*, &c.—ED.



L E T T E R S.



LETTERS FROM 1595 TO 1720.

I. From ANDREW BAIRD, Professor of Philosophy at Lyons, to GILBERT BAIRD, of Auchmedden.

To the richt honourable and weil beloved brither GILBERT BAIRD, of Auchmedden in Scotland.

To Scotland.

Lyons, July 22d, 1595.

MONSIEUR ET FRERE,—Thair is twa yeirs bypast I haif never ressavit any word of you, nather of my father or uther frindis, quhairfore I was very wraith¹ that ye and all uthers has na mynd of me, mair than if I war deid, or gif I war not your brother, or friend, the quhilk, ye cannot deny unless ye offense God and the veritie; and notwithstanding that ye haif misknawin your duty, hitherto, yit, God of his guidness has preserved me unto this day that I am not deid for hunger; quhairfore I pray you, be so guid as to call to remembrance the instinct that nature has gein to all creatures, and luik gif that I heif any credit to do you any servis in France, seeing that ye heif forgottin me in Scotland, and I shall be as ready as any uther that ye may employ;—or, gif ye thocht that I may do you stead in Scotland, command me, and I shall be reday to obey you with goodwill, as far as I may.

Mr. James Browne has wrote an letter to me, by which he has schawin me, that my father is deid, and Walter Baird's wyf, your mother-in-law; quhairof I am very wraith, yet I am very glad, and thankis God greatly, that they departed guid Catholiques, and prays you, and all yours, for God's sake, to continue and leif into the trew religion. I haif thocht guid to gar say mass for my father in sundry pairts, and I will bair the *duleweid* for one year.

¹ *I.e.*, grieved.—ED.

I am presently in the town of Lyons, and teaching philosophy, and has fyve hundred merks of wage, but I am myndit to leave my conditon.

I would very gladly see you and all uther guid frindis, to the quhilks, I pray you maik my farther commendation with Walter Baird, and your wyfe my blessing, and to your bairns,—I understand ye haif ten or else alevin. The Lord saiff them and keip you in long life and guid health.

Your brother for evir to serve you,

AW. BAIRD.

I pray you excuse me if I speak not guid Scottis, for I haif forgottin all my mother tongue. Their is aught years that I haif not writtin sa meikil, nor yet spoke.

II. From the SAME to the SAME.

Lyons, last of Octr. 1596.

RICHT HONOURABLE AND LOVING BROTHER,—After my hearttie commendations of service, quhowbeit, it be long time since I ressavit your letter daitit the 19th day of July 1595, yet, not the less, I haif never had sic opportunity to write unto you as I haif now. To be schort, I am as glaid of your and all frindis helth, as I am sorrowful of my fathers deceiss. As to me, I am presently well in health, and reputation likeways of a scholar, being prefered to an Professor of Philosophy by the citoyens of Lyons, and not without honest recompense. And seeing that my deliberation is always set down to leif by letters, I mynd within a zeir to pass to some famous University, and thair apply my time, either to medicine, or lawes, to the effect, that I may be profitable to myself and uthers. As, also, being resolved, (for anything I can see presently) to leif into my country, quhairout, I am neither banished, nor expeld. I beseih you, with a most brotherly affection, to consider the moyen by the quhilk I may leif peacable at haim, in an honest vocation in letters, and to advertise me, particularly and diligently of all things, not obmitting your brotherly and tender counsel, by the qulk I will be rulit and governit. And, if so be that my father at his deceiss has had any fatherly memory of me—as I doubt not but he has had—I desyr you maist earnestly to advertis me of the samin, and to haif sic care of me, as your brotherly luif and guid inclination promised me, qulk will be the cause, that I will be the mair diligent in my studys, and direct all my cogitations to honour you, and to merit your luif, being resolvit to leif and to die in my country.

Having no further at present, I beseih you to recommend me to Walter Baird, your good-father, and to my sister, your bairns, and our brethren and all friends, but chiefly to yourself.

III. From the SAME to the SAME.

Lyons, 8th March 1597.

MONSIEUR ET FRERE,—After my maist hearty and humble commendations, with serviss, having the commodity of this berir, a gentleman dwelling with my Lord Abbot, of Inchaffray, vohm I did meit with, beand in the Town of Lyons, after their coming back from Italy, and schew me that he was to gang hastily to Scotland, I thocht guid to write unto you thir few lines in haist, albeit I did write unto you not lang before with Mr. Alex. Boid, secretary to my Lord Cassils, quha is presently into Rouen in France, to quhom I am meikle addebted, and did unto him all the servis that I could quhile he remained in this town, to wit, Lyons, the space of four months, and was willing to carry me haim with him, the quhilk occasion I did neglect and many uthers like unto that, looking ever for your letters and answers to them that I have written to you of before, the quhilk, tendis not to any uther, and, but to know the guidwill ye beir unto me, and what ye will wishe me to do. For, seeing that it has pleisit to God to call our father before his days, that is to say, over soon for me, who is sa far frae all frindis and kinsmen, and has no great moyen to pay myself except I travel mair nor I may, I am constrained to rin to your wisdom and brotherly affection; quhairfore, to be schort, I pray you maist earnestfully to give me sum resolution and schew me, gif ye think that my coming in Scotland may do unto you, or frendis, any servis or pleasure, and I shall always be ready; gif not, I pray you, also, to advertise me, to the end, I may lippin na mair to you; the quhilk will be to me very hard; yet, notwithstanding, there is na uther remedy but patience. I haif written often to you and to our chief Walter Baird and to Walter Curriour,¹ quhair ye shall understand that there is here in this town, one Mr. Andrew Curriour, the Laird of Logy — Dugluis' son whew I louff very weil for Walter Curriour's sake—and has done unto him all the pleasure that I can—I am also by compayne with one Mr. Edward Scot, a countryman, quhom with I haif remaind thir two yeirs bypast, and he teachis in Logic this yeir, and I in Metaphysics, and we are baith myndit the next yeir, gif we get na better method, to pass unto Italy, God willing.

¹ Written elsewhere *Curisour*.—Ed.

As to the news in this country, thair is nane uther but that all things are very deir, and especially the quhyt; and that the King of France is to make weirs against the Duke of Savoye, wha is our neighbour, in the one side. The quhilk cannot be without our great hurt and travel. The bruit is here, that the Kingis majesty of Scotland has had some dispute against his ministers, quhair throw, many men has taken an diverse opinion of him thro' England, France, Italy, and Espaigne. I pray the Lord assist him and give him grace to do well, to the honour of God, profit of his soull, and consolation of his puir people. As to uther news, thair is na uther, for the present. This prays you to make my humble commendations to all our brethren, and to your wyfe and bairns; as to our chief, Walter Baird, I think he is not in lyf, for gif he war, I doubt not but he would haif had sum remembrance of me, yet I shall not fail to have remembrance in my prayers every day before God of him and uther frindis. I remember not of any mair, yet as the occasion occurs it shall please you to be attending to my good weil, and swa committing you to God.

Be your assured and weil beloved brother to be commandit, gif ye please to write to me, I pray you write before Whitsunday, utherways ye may be na knaw whair that I may be, if that all reight haldis.

IV. From the SAME to the SAME.

MONSIEUR ET FRERE,—Seeing that I haif written unto you sa many times, and that ye taik no thocht nether of me nor my writing, ye will constraine me at lengthe to forgeit nocht only you but all Scottismen; or, at the least, all Kinsmen. I knaw not quharin I have offendit, nather you nor uther frindis, that, altogether, ye haif conspyrd against me; I marvell greatly that ye consider not, quhow that I can leif in this country without any help of you nor any Scottisman these three yeir bypast, amang the men of weir and uther trubles that has be in, and is, yet in France—quhairfor, I pray you to be sa guid as to think sometimes of me, your second brother, gif I be not bastard, *that*, I belief not. I have writtin to the Erle of Cassils, but I knaw not if he has ressavit my letter, nor yet, Mr. Alex. Boid.

Gif ye think that I may do you pleasure or servis in France; or to any uther into your name, beleif, assuredly, that I sall do all that lies in my power, and sall be evir mair as reddy to be commandit by you, as any brither that ye haif.

Gif I could wreat, or speak, any further in Scottis, or, gif ye understood the Frenshe, or Latin, I suld write unto you mair at lengthe, or gif I was assurit that ye wold tack my letters in guid part. Quhairfor, I pray you, excuse me quhil I be

farder informed be you. Offre my hearty commendations of servis to your wyf, bairns, and all uther guid frindis. I pray God to keip you in long lyfe.

From Dijon in Bourgoyne Province in France, this VI. of August 1599.

Gif ye pleis to write unto me, address your writing from Paris to Lyons, with this endorissement, "A Monsieur, Monsieur Baird Aux Carmes à Lyons."

V. From the SAME to the SAME.

Rycht Honorabil Sr., and weil beloved brother, after sindrie letters and writings without any answer of you, or any other frind in Scotland, thair is neir aucht years by-past, I haif thoct guid to hazard this, gif, perchance, it sall fall into your hands, to the end ye may be informit of my estait and weillfare, as I desyr to be of yours and of all guid frindis—quhairfore, it sall pleis you to understand, that (betwixt hope and despair evir to see you in this lyf, or our mast deirly beloved father, Walter Baird, and mother, Katharine Grant;¹ spying out the wickedness of this world and the chaingement of men,) thair is four yeirs ago that I haif begun to chainge my lyf, quha, as before, being an wardly man, after the condition and mainer to laif as I did behold in uthers,—now, praissit be God, I am an religieus man, mair content than evir I was of befoir, albeit, our manner to leif be very strict and poor,—*cur nihil habentes, omnia possidemus*,—for the present at Lyons quhair gif ye pleis to wreat, ye may inclose your letter in the Frenshe tongue, this way, without any uther titre—"A mon frere—frere Andrew Baird, Religieux minime lecteur de Theologie en convent des minimes a Lyons." The quhilk condition of lyf I haif not choised raschly, without gryt consideration and almaist necessary arguments of salut, as many of them do say that are not weil instructed in the truth, but be altogether fleshly men,—*animalis autem homo non percepit ea quæ spiritus Dei sunt*,—for siclyke men thinks that all religion and Godliness consists to wallow in pleasure, and mak guid chier in this lyf, as an Epicurean saying,—*manducemus et bibamus, post mortem nulla voluptas; sed ah! miseri, ducunt in bonis dies suos et in puncto ad inferna descendunt*;²—bot, leifing this dispute, that I seem nocht to persuade ony other man, but be guid reason when it sall pleis God to gif the occasion.

¹ They were his brother's father and mother *in law*. See the signature to this letter. Walter was the last of Ordinhivas. It is noteworthy that in these letters he is called "our chief."—Ed.

² Compare Vulgate, I Corinth. xv. 32, and Job xxi. 13, from which the worthy Friar appears to be quoting.—Ed.

My helthe, thanks be to God, was nevir bettir than it has bein thir four yeirs bypast, albeit I heif not remained evir still into one place, but has changit sindrie tymes, as our profession and order requires. Since I am in France, I haif seen many Scottismen in this country, sum poor, and sum rich, of all conditions, Eastland, Southland, Westland, and some Northland, and Highlanders, but I heird nevir speak of any man that appertains to us, except of The Master of Forbes, who is a religieus man, a capuchin, quhom to I haif written within thir few days, and of one called Baird, lately at Rouen, as I ~~am~~ informed by Monsieur Drummond, Judge of Vesay, but of what country or house he was, he could not tell me.

As to the Abbot, Mr. John Quhyt, John Quhyt, of Ardlyhill's son, thair is half a yeir since I hard he is in guid helth, but Mr. Alexander Cheyne, my godfather's son, is deceist thair is neir twa yeirs, and lykways, Mr. Alexander Chalmers, the guidman's son, of the Miln of Sauquchin, gif I haif any remembrance. As to uther news that may be written for the present ye sall not luik for of me, but byding an bettir occasion, and give ye pleise, your luiffing answer, with the estait of yourself, wyf, bairns, brethrin and all uther guid frindis, but chiefly our father, Walter Baird, and his guid wyf our guid mother,—I pray you to luik upon their godliness and halie lyf, think upon your salvation, bring up your bairns and instruct them in to virtue, the feir of God and guid letters; and as to me, albeit, I be outwith at the haly mass and all sorts of prayer, as my duty commands me, I sall pray the Almighty God to keip you in good health and lang lyf, and multiply his benedictions and blessings upon you.

From Lyons this 23rd day of January 1603.

Your brother evir to be commandit in Jesus Christ.

AW. BAIRD, Minime,
George Baird's Son, of Auchmedden.

It will pleis you to excuse me if I write in haist, because sodainly I go to Avignon, and prays you taik my Scottis in guid part, for I haif almaist forgottin baith the writing and speaking of Scottis.

VI. From the SAME to the SAME.

Rycht honourable Sir and maist weel-beloved brother, the paix and luif of God,—I haif ressavit your maist hearttie and luiffing writing be the hands of our guid friend William Kircaldy, and thankis you maist earnestfully of the brotherly

affection ye beir unto me, praying God to gif me the grace that I may be worthy, at any tyme, to answer to your friendly guid will. As touching the death of our father and your guid-father and guid-mother, I am very wraith, gif it had pleisit to God to do utherways, but I knaw weil aneuch, *omnibus hominibus statutum est semel mori*, quhairfore I think it meikle better to prais and magnify the Lord Almighty, *in cujus potestate est vita et mors*, than to despyt his Majesty in greitting and tires,—*sicut illi qui non habent spem*,—I sall pray God for thair guid saulls nicht and day; and as to the small thing my father left to me of his hereditage, *Dominus pars hæreditatis meæ, et calicis mei est, qui restituat hæreditatem meam mihi*, quhairfore my deirest brother, I love God of your guid faith and uprightness, *qua in mensura mensurabis eadem tibi mensurabitur*;—quitting the warld, I haif quitted all worldly goods and geir, and lukis after no uther untill the tym that it sall pleis God to call me,—*ubi, oculus non vidit, nec auris audivit quæ præparavit Deus diligentibus se*.

Gif ye had written unto me thair is now five or six years ago, I might haif done uther to you or yours mair guid, than I may do at this present, except, that I sall evir pray God for you and your household; lykas, I craif nothing that may in any ways pertain to our father;—do with it as ye think best, after my sister's guidwill, your wyf. I have not yet forgottin her father and mother's kyndness to me; all your bairns and childring are all alyke unto me, and wald do them all servis. This gentleman will speik to you mair at length upon this point.

I am very wraith of the disscord that ye heif had with your neighbours and frindis, and that our brother has lossit an air. Gif that I had knawn his being at Bourdeaux he sould haif hard within few days of my newes, and saw gif he comes again, he may write unto Lyons, quhair he sall ever get word of me in ony part that I sall be, and lykwais yourself, unto our convent, for I am of the order of the minnims—an religieux man. We haif also an house into Dieppe—they call it the *bons hommes*; ye may address your letters to Lyons by Mr. Alexr. Pearson of Edinbourg, gif it sall pleis him to gif them to that house, or ours, or be Alexr. Ramsay or any uther, quhatsomevir it be, ye may not fail, if ye pleis, by any ways to address your letters to Lyons—the convent of the minnims is to this manner,—“*A mon frere, frere Andro Baird religieux minnime en convent des minnimes à Lyons*,” for gif ye wreat not the superscription into Frenshe, your letter sall be tint, and swa unto meeting when it sall pleis God, ye may wreat unto me quhan ye pleis, and swa, committing you to God, your wyf and bairns, brethrin and all guid frindis, I sall remain in France, Lyons, in our convent, this aucht of June 1604.

Your maist humble and weil beloved Brother.

VII. From the SAME to the SAME.

Right honourable, Sir, and maist deirly beloved brother, guid health and weelfare
in our Saviour and Lord Jesus Christ.

Their is now near fifteen days that I have ressavit an writing of your by ane Kircaldy, dated the 9th of June 1603, to the quhilk I haif made sum answer by the same bearer, according to my leisure and business, as he may be witnes himself,—how soon it sall pleis God that he may meet with you, quhairfore, seeing that he has takin an langer staying than I belieffit, and finding the opportunity of this gentleman, an auld acquaintance, I thocht guid to write unto you thir few lines of mair freshe dait; to the end it may please you, to wit, that I am presently into Lyons, an religieus man of the order of the minnims, in guid health, thanks be to God, desyring the lyk of you and yours and all guid frindis.

I was truly very glad, and rejoiced meikle to read your letter, and heir of your weil being and prosperity, and how that ye are cum to end of all your fears and concerns, and how that ye haif always the fear of God before your eyes, following as neir as ye may the footsteps of our haly forbeirs, in the quhilk I pray you to remain to the end, looking for sic recompense as they heif already ressavit in hevin in their souls, abyding only the glorification of their bodys, when it sall pleis God to call every one in his last Judgement; thairupon this head I will write you na farther,—nor yet, touching that point ye wreat unto me, concerning as ye say an bairns part of geir, after the deceass of our godly father, for I am nocht in power to possess any wardly guid, quhairfore of that nor na uther, sic lyke, I craif nothing, but wald only pray you after your good weil to dispose of that as it sall pleis my good sister, your guidwyfe, in remembrance of so many tymes that I haif offendit her, and provokit her unto anger, albeit, she wisht ever my weelfare.

As to *that*, that ye wald speik unto me in secret, gif it be sickin matter that may be writtin or communicated to ony friend, feir not to commit it, either be word or write to this gentilman, quhom to I haif given charge to ressave it, gif it sall pleis you. I am assurit gif it be an matter of conseil, that he will gif you contentment, or else, will cause me to understand the matter.

As to me to cum into Scotland, as be, I haif assurance of the King's Majestie and of the estates, baith of England and Scotland, it schymis to be an thing impossible, gif that I will not put myself in danger, for the preists, monks, and friars are not very welcome amang you, but gif thair war ony helth I could wreat to my acquaintance, wha micht do sumthing for me in case of necessity, quhairfore,

luiking for sum lettir, I am altogider resolvit, as yit, to remain in thir pairts, as it sall pleis my superors, or els, into Italy or Spaine, for, thanks be to God, we haif many fair houses and boothings in thir pairts; God, in sa far, has provyded for his children, only I pray you, maist weill beloved brother, to pray God for me, and recommend me to the prayers of your innocent bairns.

After the answer that I sall ressave to this gentleman, berir of this, I sal wreat unto you mair at length, as the occasion sall requyre, and, in the meintyme, I sall not fail to write whensoever any occasion sall be present unto me; quhairfore, be not in noways astonisht, gif I wreat unto you in divers styles, following the divers occurrences and dispositions of the tymes, and swa committing you to God, your wyff, my sister, and bairns, and brethrin, and all guid frindis. I sall remain to the end.

Yours, &c.

Lyons, this 20th of June 1604.

VIII. GILBERT to ANDREW.

Honourable Sir, and his maist weill beloved brother,—My duty of commendation being maist heartfully recommendit unto you, pleis, I ressavit your letter from your guid frind, William Kircaldy, burges of Kinghorn, daitit at Lyons in France the 8th day of June 1604, and perseves be your letter your present estait, quhairof I thank God gretly of your guid helthe and that ye are presently alyfe, yit I am sorry that ye haif taen you to sic an mein calling, being one of the best scholars, as is reported, in all France, quhairof I wonder gretly, for, if ye had pleised, ye myht haif been promotit to mony mair honourable office, nor the office ye have called yourself to, qulk wald haif been a greater contentment to yourself and your frindis, both,—for your frindis disowns you meikle,—that ye haif taen you to that form of lyfe,—and I will assure you that they think very ill of it, and I, also, for my awin part,—disesteem of it maist heartily; for, gif ye wald haif cum home to your awin native country, I suld haif provydit for you in mair honorabil present lyf afoir the warld, nor the lyf qulk ye have drawn yourself to, sa lang as I had guidis, or geir, land, or heritage, for I suspect ye have tane sum apprehension, and displeasure, for the want of your geir, qulk, the Italian tuik from you, qulk was but a matter of ane hundred crowns, or twa, as William Kircaldy informit me, swa, gif ye had tain you to ony uther calling, nor the calling qulk ye haif tane yourself to, ye might have cum be geir again that wald have¹ and your frinds also;—your frindis here esteem you to¹

of your calling that ye have tane you to, for I culd nevir weil understand your calling full now, that this gentleman William Kircaldy spak with you, face to face, quha has told to me, at great lenth, the certainty of your present estait, and ressavit your letter from you the last of July, in this instant yeir of God, 1604, for he was not passing to twa months after he came from you, untill he delivert your letter to me, and I gaif this gentleman, William Kircaldy, gryt gains to cum to that country and visit you, and to know your perfit estait, qulk, I look it for to have been better nor it is,—yet, notwithstanding, gif ye be weil yourself, it matters the less, for it appears be your letter that ye haif quittit the warld and warldly guidis and geir, and that you will dispense with that geir, qulk your father left you, to me, or my wyfe, or any of our bairns, qulk we pleis to give to ;—I would to God that I had been obleist for twyes as meikil to you, gif ye had tane an uther course with yourself, for I thocht, gif ye had been in a better estait nor ye are into, til have sent over one of my sons to you ; and as to that geir that ye dispense with, and that ye will have na geir that appertains to your father, and that ye will dispense with it to me, or my wyfe, we think ourselves the mair obleist to you ; yit, I think your gryt necessity suld have ado with it, yit, seeing your calling is so sempill and has no moyen, but that qulk ye get out of uther people's hands for your teaching, swa I thocht guid to wreat this meikle to you and to advertise again with the next commodious bearer, what is the very course that ye will take with yourself, or gif ye will continue in that estait all your days ; write to me the certainty thereof and direct your letter to Dieppe, to the house thair, called the *bons hommes*, and cause the *bons hommes* direct the letter to John Mew in Dieppe, quha is factor to Alex. Pearson, burges of Edinburgh, and he will direct it to Alex. Pearson, in Scotland, and swa your letter will cum to my hands.

I haif also endorsit your letter on the back, as ye directit me, to the *bons hommes*, with the form of endorsation on the back as ye wreit—“*a mon frere, frere Andro Baird, religieux minnime au convent des minnimes à Lyons.*”—My wyfe, your sister, and all your frindis heir and brethren has recommdit themselves heartily to you.—Committing you to God.—From Banff the xx. Sept. 1605.

Your affect. and loving brother evir to be commandit at his pouer.

GILBERT BAIRD.

Brother, I luikit that ye suld have rememberd your frind and mine, William Kircaldy, for his painstaking in visiting you, for, as I am informit be him, ye have not acknowledgit him in nothing, qulk, I wonder of and desyrs you to advertis me thair of, because he reportit of you to me.

IX. FROM ANDREW TO GILBERT.

Lyons, June 4, 1607.

Richt honerable and maist deirly beloved brother,—After my thinking long to heir of your weifare, wyfe and bairns, I thocht guid to wreat thir few lyns unto you being at leisure, to the end that seeing we are sa far separate, that we may not haif any consolation be mutual presence, at the least, we may visit the one ane uther be aft writing, gif ye think guid.

I heir that God blessit your house in generation of many blessit children, the quiks gif ye bring up in the fear of God, ye will make into the world and into hevin eternal memorials cum of you.

I am sorry that I am not able to do you sic servis, to quhom I am so obleist, as I haif done to many uthers without any obligation, but of courtesie and free will; zeit, thanks be to God, I am in no ways miserable, howsoever it seems to the warld and to them that knawis not what my calling means. I wish to God that a guid part of your and our brethren's children were at sic a point.

I pray you excuse the exceeding luif I bear to my awin bluid; quhairfore, the best part of guidis and geir that ye may leif unto them, is, the virtue and guid intructions that they sall learn in their youth-heid: God gif I might part with them, the little knowledge that God of his goodness has giffin unto me, and if thair war any means to be had, I suld not fail to bestow with all my heart my tyme and travel.

Now presently, God willing, I am bound to a town called *Marigues, en Auvergne*, to preiche this caresme to after pasch: But as soon as God sall give me grace to cum to Lyons, I sall write to Naples to our General, gif I may haif licence to cum and remain at Dieppe, quhair we haif an monastery, to the end, it may be nearer to the country, and offer my servis to all guid frindis. In the meantyme, seeing we are fischemen, and eats na uther sort of meatts, and ye haif a commodity of salmond, I pray you bestow upon us sum barrel of salmond once in the year. I remember that your father Walter Baird provydit to me, every year, three or four. Buit nevir in my lyfe haif I ressavit from any Scotsman any guid deed sens I am in France. I am wraith to put you to charge, but, because I know that costs you nothing, or very small, I am mair bauld. Notwithstanding, ye sall do as ye think guid. Your wyfe, my sister, in remembrance of her guid mother, will not forget me, and I am altogedder persuaded that gif it might be her will, its not, that I die in France,—but abyding your answer I will

be short, praying you to haif ever before your eies our auld fathers, their lyf and religion, in honouring God and his children. I sall ever remain after my heartty commendations to yourself, wyfe, and bairns, brethren, and all guid frindis.

Your maist affect. brother and servant,

AW. BAIRD.

I heir say it is dangerous mater to write over the sea of matters of religion, or of Estait, quhairfore, unto the time I know mair perfectly, baith of your religion and Estait, I thocht good to ask your advys before I write anything.

Among many Scotsmen we haif in France, there is ane Courreiar, an unwary *Coureur et vagabond*; he makes £1, or acts the minister, in to an town called Issoire near quhair I preiche. He has beguild me and himself meikle mair;—he causit me to understand that we were kin and countrymen;—it sall pleis you to ask of him.

X. FRERE THOMAS BAIRD to his Father, GILBERT BAIRD of Auchmedden.

Rouen the 1st of Novr. 1607.

Richt honorabell Sir,—After my heartty commendations made, not forgetting my mother, my brethrine, and sisters, and all guid frindis, it will pleis you to wit I am in guid health, praisit be God, desyrand the same of you and all your guid frindis. After my away cumming out of Leith we fund the wadder and waund very contrarious, so that we were forst be storm of wadder to gang into divers pairts of Ingland and France, sic as Tynemouth, Newcastle, Yarmouth—pairts of Ingland—and Callis in France, all these pairtis before my cuming to Dieppe.

At my departer from Jhon Pearson out of Rouen, I ressavit fra him the sum of Twenty crowns to transport me to Lyons by the sillar he disbursit for me before my way ganging fra him. Nocht troubling you further, but my heartty commendations to yourself and mother, with the rest of the bairns, and all guid frindis nocht forgetting Walter Lesly.¹ I rest

Your obedient son at command,

TOMAS BAIRD.

Being in danger coming to France, I promisid fourty shillins to the coure, quhilk it will pleis you give at hame.

¹ His uncle, Kinninvie's son, who settled in Denmark.—W. B.

XI. The SAME to the SAME.

Lyons, 9th Jany. 1609.

Rycht honerabil Sr. and maist deirly beloved father, my maist humble serveis being remembered ; it sall pleis your wisdom to understand, since my cuming into France the mettar has been very hard with me unto the tyme I did meet with my uncle. There is now fyve or sax months past that I haif taken the habit of religion quharin I sall not failzie, nicht or day, to pray God for your estait and weifare,—also my mother, brothers, and sisters, and commending you to the protection of the Almighty God.—I remain, &c.

XII. GILBERT BAIRD OF AUCHMEDDEN to his BROTHER ANDREW.

Auchmedden, Sept. 7, 1614.

Rycht honorabil Sr. and Loving Brother,—My affectionate duty with my commendations rememberit maist heartily,—pleis I ressavit an letter of yuirs from an Scotsman, whom they call William Blackater, an Kinghorn man, quha died presently after the delivery of your letter to me, quhen he said to me that it was meikle of twa years since he ressavit your letter before the delivery of it to me ; for your letter was dated from Besançon, in Bourgoigne, the 12th of Oct. 1612 yeirs, and I ressavit it not till the 6th of August 1614 years, with anither letter written to you by ane whom they call Mosieur Kircaldy ; quhilk letter I have considered, and my awin, both that ye sent me,—and I complain as heavily as ye do, in not writing to me ofter nor ye do, for I have writin sindrie tymes within these twa or three years with the young Laird of Schives, and with ane servant of his likewise sensyne : Quhilk Laird of Schives dwalls within 12 myles to my house, for he cums aft to France because his wyfe is thair, and is an Catholique, and will not grant to cum to Scotland, for she is the Lady Gicht's sister, and remains in France for the religious cause ; as also, I ressavit an letter from Mr. Adam Scot, an brother of yours, since I ressavit ony of yours, quha dwallis in Paris, as ye know, and has an brother in Scotland quham they call George Scot quha dwallis in Persiaw in Buchan, quha wrote an letter to me repertand that ye was in guid health and my son both, but that my son was sumthing hard ingynd, and wrote in

his letter to me that he had ressavit an barrel of salmond out of Dieppe in the *bons hommes*, and had sent the same to you,—an thing that ye esteem not much worth there, and gat it not half an yeir after I had sent it.

As to this last letter ye write to me concerning William Kircaldy, he has bein in the wrong to you and me both, that has informit you what I sould haif promised him any guid deed for his coming over to France, but having the occasion to gang over both to France and Flanders, sum ados of his ain, I directit my letter with him to give you, as a passenger and as an friend, that he wuld gar convey that letter to you, and not that he will say on his credit that I promisit him any guid deed, but that he promisit to carry it thair in kindness, that, notwithstanding at his hame coming with the answer, I gaif him sufficient recompense for his pains-taking, quhairby he had na cause to cumplain, I will assure you; but because he was your maith, he thocht to have gottin sum geir of you, and that was an thing that troublit him maist, being an man seeking his fortune, and came haim worse than he gaid a field. For, afoir he came unto you with that letter, he was a whyle in Flanders at the wairs, and that scheme misgaif him, and syne he cam over to you with my letter quhen the wairs had failed him.

As to my son Thomas, I persaive ye haif an great care of him, and is weil and lives as ye do, and a guid boy, servicable, but has not our great will of letters, nor born thairto, as ye alledged, quhairof I am sorry that he suld be so hard ingynt always,¹ God maik him his servant, with your assistance, quhairinto I think myself meikle bound to you that ye haif tane the care of that boy, under God, to make him an schollar, quhilk he may be able to do by himself, quhairin his mother and I baith thinkis us meikle bound to you for the samen, that relieves us of all his charge and expenses, and is very burdenable to you, as I doubt not, in all necessarys, and is not able as yit to do for himself. Swa, S^r, gife thair be ony thing here in Scotland that I, or my wyfe, can pleis you with, advertis us thair of, it sall not be unsent to you nether for travel nor yet expense, and write to us what manner of calling our son will be of, or what he is maist inclined to, for I never resavit ane letter fra himself since he came to you; thairfore cause him wreat to me baith in French and Scottis the next commodious berir, for I haif directit this letter of yours with an Scottis man quhom they call William Laing, to Paris, burges of Aberdein, and has wisht him either to deliver this letter to Mr. Adam Scot in Paris, or then to Mr. James Gordon, the Earl of Huntly's father's brother, quha has remained in Paris thir twa or three years, as I am informed; swa I doubt not gif ony letter cam to their hands, but they will convey them to you with all

¹ See, however, next letter.—Ed.

diligence, for this William Laing is cum to Paris to bring haim the Erle of Huntly his bairns, twa sons quham his Lordship has thair in France.

As also, ye was myndful to write to me touching the heids of religion, quhilk I percave ye haif defered, and has na will to trouble me in that point for the present, but wishes to God that ye war neir to me for an little tyme, that we might confer together in matters of salvation. All I could wish with my heart that we met ye and I, gif it pleasit God, ere we died, and I wad be content that myself maik the travel, and sall cum to ony part of France, either in Paris or Dieppe, upon your advertisement, with the assurance that I may find you in Paris in special, or in any other town in this side of Paris, as it pleases you to appoint; for ye are the man in the world that I would fainest see and have conference with, and I will know be your next letter if ye be as weil myndit to see me as I am to see you. Sua to your advertisement thairin I rest. My wyfe, your sister, has recommendit her heartily to you, with all the rest of your brethrin and friendis heir.—Yours, &c.

XIII. ANDREW to GILBERT.

Besançon, Feb. 10, 1615.

Rycht honourabill sr. and maist weil beloved Brother, my humble duty being rememberit; it sall pleise you to wit that I haif ressavit your writing from Lyons, and thankis you maist earnestly and heartily of your guid remembrance. I am very sory that your letter has been taken, and that by the way, and that they are not cum to my handis, quhilk is the cause that I do not write to you sa aft as I wuld, for I feir that my letters being taken do you harm, albeit I have nevir writtin anything that may displeise ony man, and prays you to assure every where that I am a faithful subject of the King's Majesty, and putting asyde matters of religion, thair is not a man that would mair willingly die for his Majesty than I, and swa I am very laith to truble his Majesty's estait and weifare. As touching the desyr ye have to see me, ye are not so desyrous as I am to see you ance before I die, gif it sall pleis God for his honour and glory. I thocht within this last month to haif dwalt neir to you, to wit in Sundwert, be moyen of Mr. John Brown our guid kinsman, it sall pleis you to ressave him as he merits and your occasion sall be; he will schew you quhat is my estait and quhat meins we may haif to see us togidder, either this yeir or the next, God willing. I cannot tell unto you the courtesie I haif ressavit from him this fifteen yeirs bypast, that it sall pleis you to treat him as a guid frind, quhairanent I abyd your letters and meating be the first commodity. Your son, brother Thomas has writtin to you baith in Frenshe and

Scottis, but in truth he is an better man and speiks better nor I, and is a scholler, but not very fine. He will be a good man, God willing, and prays God daily for you and his mother. When I sall go to Flanders I will bring him with me—in the meintyme, commending me heartily to you, to my sister, your childring, and all guid frindis and brethren and uthers, I commend you to God and remain, &c.—Yours, &c.

XIV. MR. J. BROWN to GILBERT BAIRD of Auchmedden.¹

Saint Andrews, April 4, 1615.

Richt honourable Sir,—After my humble duty, pleis I ressavit sum letters from your brother Mr. Andrew, and from your son Thomas, to be sent to you, quhilk I do by the moyen of this gentleman, the bearer of them. Your brother writes to me you desyr to cum over to him, ye sall be wellcome heir to our puir house in S. Andrews, and sall ressaive sic cheir with us *not* as ye merit, but according to my small moyen, as this bearir will tell you. In the mean tyme I sall write for your brother and your son, quha, knawing of your cuming, will cum heir incontinent, for they remain incontinent an hundred leagues from heir in Besançon, quhilk is an town of Bourgoigne, quhairfore I will request you to advertis me afoir ye cum over, to the end they may be warnit of your cuming afoir the hand. I remit all particulars to meeting, only I will tell you that Thomas, your son, has followed the footsteps of his uncle Mr. Andrew, and are all under one master and captain, and lykways under the same servis, albeit—I hald house heir. My commendations to your bedfellow Lillias, quhom I did knaw in her father's house with you quhen ye war new married folks in your father's tyme, and her father and mother's tyme, and was in your house when her mother died. At our meeting, with God's grace, we sall speik of auld fainzian—nocht else but God preserve you.—Your assurit frind to be commandit.

XV. MR. ANDREW BAIRD to his BROTHER, Auchmedden.

Besançon, in Bourgoigne, this 2d of August, 1615.

Rycht honourabill sir and maist deirly beloved Brother, my affectionate duty being rememberit, it sall pleis wit I haif ressavit your last letter in date of the first

¹ There is another letter in the MS., probably from this Mr. J. Brown to Gilbert, inclosing a letter to Andrew, to be sent with Brandane; but as it is of no particular interest, it is not printed here.—Ed.

of May bypast, and I shall not weary you with lang letters at this tyme, because our General is to cum presently to this town, and thairanent, we haif meikle ado, and the ordinary of Flanders is upon his returning —. I may not be long with you, nevertheless, it sall pleis you to understand that I am very glad, and prasis God Almighty, of your guid helthe, wyfe, and bairns, brethren and guid frindis; as to our meeting, when it sall pleis God, I see no means that it may be this year, because I may not travel before Thomas be profest, and that is in the beginning of winter, and it is neir two hundred myles between this and Sandvert, and an very wicked way, and the wars that are in France and uther pairts. Of one thing it sall pleis you to be sa guid as to assure me in truth, of your faith and religion, gif ye hald on with the guid auld faith of your guid auld father, in the quhilk, guid Walter Baird and Kathrine Grant bred us at Bamff, quhair my sister, your wyfe, was very affectionate to receive God's guid servants. That will be a great consolation to me, baith dying and living, unto the tyme I haif that grace from God as to meit with you, and it may be that we may haif great consolation be letters, and of meeting, gif thair be no danger for yourself in the matter, the quhilk, abyding of you at your best commodity, ye sall wit, God willing. I past this day to see your son, *frere* Thomas, and to recommend him to his superior, for he is a little sickly, be reason of the great heat that is this summer in thir pairts, in so far, that the wynes are almost lost and will be very deir this yeir coming.

I sall not fail to write to you at all occasions, but chiefly by the ordinary of Sandvert, seeing Father Crowe is their, who has done all he may to draw me down there to remain with him, the quhilk, I desyr with all my heart, but our superiors in these pairts will not consent, in any way, and has prayd our General to hear no request nor prayer of ony man for that, quairfore, well-beloved brother, I am constrained to take patience while it sall pleis God to cause sum guid occasion. Quhairupon, committing you to the protection of God Almighty, and hearty recommendations being rememberd to yourself, my sister, and your bairns, with my brethren and guid frindis, I sall ever remain, &c.

XVI. From the SAME to the SAME.

Besançon, Octr. 12, 1617.

Rycht honourabill sir and weil-beloved brother,—Either ye believe that I am deid, or els that I am very negligent, seeing that is over of four yeirs bypast that ye haif not ressavit any news of us. It is trew that I haif evir written by an

assured commoditie, and as yit is not fully assured that thir few lynes, writing at haist, may cum to your hands. Notwithstanding that I have written them in danger, to the end, ye may know of our estait and weifare, the quhilk, praisit be God, is very guid as it may be amongst men of our condition, and desyrs the like of you and all guid frindis.

As to your son Thomas, who is ever with me, liffis and lys as I do, a good boy, serviceable, but is not of great wit nor turn to letters. He has a very hard ingyne and is no great scholar, but I houp he sall be a guid man. He speiks very good Frenshe, but he writts not well. This day he is out of the town about five or six leagues; gif he cum this night before the messenger pairts, quha is prest by the ordinary of Lyons and Rome, ye shall haif of his letters.

Ane Monsr. Kircaldy got an letter of yours thair is seven or aucht years bygone, he brocht it unto me at Lyons and desyrs sum recompense of pains. It is trew that I gave him nothing, because I was not able, and had nothing; quhairfore it will pleise you content him for his pains, according as ye have agreed with him, for I will not meddle with his ados, and I know not to what end he came in France, or gif ye sent him express or not; howsoever it be, you will do weil to do him sic plesure as ye may. I send you his letter that ye may see, and has writtin also to him. I pray you read my letter I haif writtin to him, and ye will see how I answer.

As to this barrel of salmond ye sent with your son, we ressavit it as I believe half a year after, but a thing of little value in thir pairts. I was mindful very aft to write unto you touching sum heids of religion, but feiring to trouble you unto your reflections, I have ever deferd. I wish to God I war near to you for a little tyme, that we micht consider togidder of matters of salvation, for all this warld in respect of he hevin is nothing as it were, therefore gif it pleis you to write anything to me anent this point, I houp in God to gif you a full answer and contentment. Ye may ever address your letters to our messenger of Lyons, whence I sall ressave them quairsoever I be.

I think the next yeir, God willing, to go to Rome, and from thence into Spain. Na mair, but committing you and all yours to God, aftir my heartily commendations to my sister, your wyfe, and bairns, and all my brethrin and guid frindis.—I remain, &c.

XVII. From one Mr. JAMISON to GILBERT of Auchmedden, concerning his Son Brandane going to France, to see his Uncle Mr. Andrew.

Aberdeen, Octr. 15, 1619.

Rycht Honourabill Sir,—After kind affection, pleis I haif ressavit your letter with your son, togidder with a copy of myne addressit to your brother. I haif satisfied you on that point and has writtin it according to the first.

I would earnestly intreat you, with all possible diligence, to send the bearer away for the tyme draws neir, and haif him in reddiness at my next advertisment. I dout not but ye will provyde all things necessary for his journey. I will assure you he will scarcely do it with ane hundred crowns,—the way is long and expensive, and himself of weak complexion.

Guid Elspet Harvey is with God. I hear say she had sum little plenishing in your custody. I will intreat you retain them, to gif the worth of them to your son Brandane, to be delivert to me, that I may distribute it to those who will pray for her; if not, he will sell the samin to that effect, for it is a matter of conscience, and I pray make no difficulty. So, with my kind remembrance to your guid bed-fellow, I cummit you to God.—Your maist assurid frind.

I haif not written upon the back of my letter for suspicion till Brandane be redy to go. I will wish you do the lyke.

XVIII. From GILBERT BAIRD of Auchmedden to his Brother ANDREW, and sent by his Son Brandane.

October 1619.

Maist loving brother,—After my kind affection and remembrance.

God knaws the dsyr I haif had these many yeirs, but especially since your letters writtin to me, in answer of myne fyve yeirs since, to cum and visit you before my death, to injoy your presence, to be comfortit by you and be my son Thomas, quha haif taken you to a retired lyfe to serve God Almighty; of this, my guid will, I haif been hither till hindert be reason of my warldly estait and great business I haif had, pairtly, in the law, be evil neighbours, quha has conspyrit to cross me, pairtly, be the iniquitie of tyme, being challengit for a favourer of the trew servants of God and his religion, and, since I cannot effectiate my mynd by my actual presence, I haif desyrd my son Brandane, this present bearer, whom I

love most tenderly, both for his guid vertue, but especialy for his sincere devotion to the Catholique fayth, as also, in respect of the intention he has to see you and to visit sum haly places over sea, to accomplish my intention and to offer my kynd affection to you, and to schew you my present estait, which, as God knaws, is sumwhat stressit, and to craif thairin your council, helping-hand, and assistance, gif ye may do it, sens it is a wark of charity to help the standing of your house, and of these that ar maist neir to you.

I am assurit your guid friend and ours, John Jamieson, will wreat at mair lenth to you in this matter, quha knaws, in particular, baith my mynd and estait, as also, has knowledge of all my business, being an eye-witnes of many of my situations and proceedings, to quhom I remit myself and to my son's awin declaration. As for particulars, my son will inform you, so, with my awin, my bedfellow's, and all my children's commendation, I commit you to God, remaining your loving brother.¹

XIX. From JOHN JAMIESON to Mr. ANDREW BAIRD, sent with Brandane Baird.

R. S.—After my kind affection, I am much astonishit of your long silence, notwithstanding of my oft writing to you, but I impute it rather to the lack of commoditie than to your oblivion and forgetfulness of theis, wha is, and sall be, your frinds till death.

You shall understand, I haif met at my first entry in the country with your oldest brother, who ressavit me maist charitably in his house, then, and after, when occasion did present; an lykways, I haif been more than obleist to kyndness of his sons and daughters, both for your cause and will they bear to the Catholique religion, and not able to render it to them—but be my guid wishes.

Your said brother has had an extraordinary desyr to see you, specially, since he heard your mynd to meit him at Flanders, but the bousines and waighty affairs, quharein he has been evir occupied, has hinderd the execution of his guid will; at last he has resolvit to send this bearer, his son, quhom he loves as his own soul, both for his profession and other qualitys and good virtues, to effectuate his intention;—to present his affection and tender love to you,—to crave your counsel and assistance to the fordering of his estait, which, troublit, pairtly in respect of great process he had in the law with his neighbours, enemys to his house,—partlie be the iniquity of tyme, being suspected and challengit for a favourer and maintainer of

¹ There is a postscript to this letter in the original MS. of no particular interest.—Ed.

the trew servants of God. He is persuadit ye may help him in this business, baith spirituallie and temperallie, as opinion in great credit in thair pairts,—and has requested me to write in his behalf, which, willingly I do, for the manifest courtesies I haif ressavit of him and his bedfellow, a very good lady, and true servant of God, and of his children, pairtly married, but specially of this bearer, and requests you maist affectiously to receive him and use him charitably, as ye are bound, both be the law of nature and grace, as also, to contribute your helping-hand and assistance, what ye can or may, for the standing of your house—I am, &c.

XX. From JAMES BAIRD, Sole Commissary of the Ecclesiastical Court, to his brother GEORGE BAIRD, of Auchmedden, (whom he styles of Ordinhnivas, by which title George designed himself, till 1622, when that Estate was sold.)

Edr., the 6th of Nov., 1619.

Richt honorabill,—I received your letter with copies of the obligation granted by my Lord Deskford and graceless predecessour, quhilk, I shall advys with Bruce and acquaint you thairwith.

Ye'll remember of that quhilk I said to you, ryding betwixt Turriff and Banff, the day I came from Banff. I sall remember it to the death and has done it alreddy,—and has causit my brother John write all these things, and in taiken of my wife's consent. She has writ her commendations and favour to yourself and your wife, and desys you to remember my joynt louff to your wyfe, swa, committing you to God's ane best charge, your loving and obedient brother to serve you to my power.

Sir, remember my servis, louff, and duty, to yourself and your wyfe.

Be thou domitor.

J. BAIRD.

XXI. From the SAME to the SAME.

Edr., 9th of March 1627.

Rycht honorabill and loving brother,—

I haif ressavit your letters and has considered the samen. I haif read the copie of the reversion quhilk ye sent here, and I think ye are happy that the same has cum to light in your awin tyme. After I advyst with myself, I thocht it best for your guid and our awin credit to acquaint my Lord yair with, becaus it wald not haif been gottin concealed, but my Lord wald haif gottin word thair of afterwards, which had been an imputation to you and to us all, seeing for the present

we have the charge of his affairs. I fynd my Lord of that mynd not to do you harm in any kynd, but will strenthen your rycht gif he can, and, in the meantyme, he has gyfted the Laird of Bog's lyferent to you, to the effect, he may have satisfaction for his reversion, and ye, for the prejudice quhilk ye may sustain; always that matter will go richt aneuche with you, so that, in na sort, ye settle with the Laird of Bog for his lyferent, without my Lord's advyss.

Ressaive an copy of your Sumonds of Declarator against Bog, as lykways, ressaive an copie of your Sumonds of Exhibition for the reversion, and cause summonds those ye think has the same, and Bog for his interest.

As for the Laird of Banff's service, cause heast the same thro' as fast as ye can; as for the securitis to be given by him to my Lord, they will be done by my Lord Advocats advyss. My Lord has written particularly to yourself with his awin hand, and lykeways has causit me write to the Laird of Bog, which he has subscribit. As for the comprysing we sall go throw thairwith at the day, God willing. I am very content that ye nicht haif had the reversion for twa or three hundred merks, but ye refusit the same be my Lords advyss, albeit, it nicht import twenty thousand merks to you.

As for Brandane's business, I hope he sall get another superior than my Lord Marischall ere it be long, and thairfore, let him be but wyse and behald, for Bamff is the man.

I sall wreat to you at greater length with the Laird of Bamff out of Cortachy, for, God willing, I am purposit thair presently.

Furder, ye sall wit that I have paid John Duff four hundred merks for David Couriour, and thairfore, ressavit his awin hand registrate with John Duff's discharge thairof, togedder with an obligation made be David Curriour to me for fyve hundred merks, quhilk ye sall deliver to him at your meeting, and shew him that the Laird of Muchal has caused me give Cluny, down, an uther hundred merks; I thocht to have gone to Cortachie, but am presently interrupted, and thairfore haif sent John. I pray you heast ever the Laird of Bamff's service, with the hail wreats, that all may be endit in this Session, so, committing your to God.—I rest, &c.

XXII. From the SAME to the SAME.

Edr., 12th July 1630.

Rycht honorabill and loving brother, I ressavit your letters with the copies given to your tenants, at the instance of Mr. William Hepburn. I see he's enterit anew James Cheyne, but I houp God sall disappoint him; as for your

tenants, albeit, he would give them an summons every day they mist not be afraid, for, by God's grace, nather you nor they sall get wrong heir; as for the action of removing ye mist not be afraid, for, praisit be God, we haif grounds aneuch.

Yit always, in the meantyme, I wish that Philorth would deal with the Lady for her lyferent, which will be the only thing that will settle himself; as for the reduction of the horning anent Caddell it is not put to an point yet, but I sall have an special care thair of. I pray you nather anger nor fasche yourself for your law business, for I houp in God we sall haif no cause of anger, but let us anger ourselves that are heir.

Your son James is very weil, praisit be God, as ye will persave by an letter of Mr. Robert Rothies. I have no other news, but Mr. William Hepburn is commitit to ward for his oversyght at my house, and has been thair twa nchts and is not cum out as yet, quhat forder falls out ye sall heir.

I wonder that Brandane has not sent over the letters of horning against his goodson executit, to the effect we might go throw with the comprysing, swa, committing you to God.—I take my leave and rest, &c.

XXIII. From the SAME to the SAME.

Edr., 26th of July 1630.

Richt honorabill,—

Pleis, before the ressait of this letter, I had directit baith your awin man and Philorth's away, but I suspect ye gat my letter from Philorth's unsubscribed, for after it was writtin I went to the Abbey, and before I came back he came into my man, said he wad not stay any longer unless he were then presently directit.

I suld haif writtin to you concerning James Middleton's ears; there is nothing so guid for him as to blaw tobacco in his ears, and then stop them with caddiss or wool.

We have an hait process heir with Wm. Ogstoun, but I hope all sall be weil. The Laird of Muchals is very sick, and suspect will not get Philorth's day kept. As for my awin diet, I am not certain gif I cum north at all, but gif ye think it expedient, and that ye have anything to do with me, I sall cum upon a word. I pray you remember the contents of my last letter.

I dout not but Brandane and Ludquharn will agree; but I wonder he has not sent us word anent his comprysing, and let this be his first advertisement.

Seeing ye are bigging your house, I beseech you, cause cork it weil and make your storm windows pleasant, for the erecking of an house that way will be the grace thairof.

The scollars are weil, blessit be God, as I doubt not but ye have ressavit Mr. Robert Roothes letter, quha can tell you all this. My deutie rememberit, I wish happiness and rest, &c.

XXIV. From the SAME to the SAME.

Edr., the last of August 1630.

Rycht honorabill and loving brother,—

I persave by your letter that it has pleasit God to call our guid brother, Blelack, out of this lyfe, whereof I am sorry, for it is the loss of a friend. Always we must rest content with God's good will and plesure, and ought to be in readiness when God sall direct the lyke messenger for ourselves, and the only requytall that can be given to his friendship when he lived, is now to see his last will fulfilled, and to be kynd to those that do represent him, quhilk, are his wyfe and his air.

As to my north coming for the settling of my sister's business, I suld have been at you before now, but that I was staying here upon a letter of my Lord Ogilvie's and the Laird of Bamff, and now my wyfe is both very sick and near her tyme. Always I sall do my best, by God's grace, to heast me north how soon I can, albeit, I suld leave my wyfe, quhilk I know will be evil taken before fyve weeks. Ye mist not doubt but I will als glad to be with you as quhair I am.

So, for the hopes of that marriage I sall be glad that that matter do succeed weill, and if our sister be als weil myndit, now, when she is free, as she appeared to be when she was bound, I hope she shall not be put to great charges for any other guid, for, since God has not blest her with children of her awin body, and has given her the benefit of so great meines, it will not be ill employed to bestow an guid part thairof upon her sister, quha will be in place of an daughter to her, and the best servant she can get in her old days. The werk will be baith guid and thankable, and she will injoy the fruits of it herself. I sall not be deficient for my awin part, to put to my helping hand, swa far as my weak means may reach, notwithstanding, ye know what charges we live at here, and of the charge of my awin children.

I persave ye have denounced Caddel to the horn. Thair is no suspension past here against you. As for the caption ye write for, the bill thereof, with the bill of

your Sumonds against Walter Dunbar, are both writtin, but their is not one Lord in the town for the present to pass them, always, they sall be at you with first occasion, quhilk, ye sall cause give him how soon as ye can, because it may drive him to a composition before his fische go away; and we sall do good well to have an arrestment at you, for arresting of Walter Dunbar's fische, before they go out of Banff.

I can write no forder till meeting, but I desyr you to haif an care of yourself, that the Lady Essilmonts' allye by all appearance being [], may draw you not to an inconvenience, but I houp the same God wha has red you of greater difficultys, sall put in your heart wisdom and grace, whereby ye may aschew all the evil is plottit by them against you, and sall make use of the tyme; and it may be the Grace of God, they repent thair malice, and thairfore I intreat you, meddle not with them, but be the laws of the country. The King's Majesty is advertised before ye resaive this letter of thair intendit murther against you. I haif writtin my mynd at lenth to the Laird of Philorth, baith concerning his awin particulars, as also, concerning yourself, and I sall be content that ye send this letter and gif the Laird your advyss, concerning Tyries part thair of, for I wald not wish those, wha are trew friends, to countenance those ruffians, the Lady Essilmonts, twa basdard [], for the part of your trew friends. As for the Laird of Philorth, I doubt not but he will take any charge that concerns you, as if it did concern himself; but the good man of Tyrie, possibly, will not be angry be Auchmacoy's advyss. Quhat I haif written to Philorth, touching Tyrie, allow it or disallow it as ye think guid.

I pray you see if by any means the Lady Essolment and the Laird of Philorth can be settled.

Ye write concerning your marches with Pitsligo, *that*, I am afraid, is not come of himself but is done be Norman Forbes, thairfore, speak with Pitsligo, and in the meantyme, at the first meeting, I sall cause the Erle of Buchan write to him. As to the horning ye wrote of concerning William Hay, we haif na sic horning, but gif your purser, Mr. William Sharp, has the same, cause seek it out and it sall be put to execution. Brandane's letter anent the comprysing sall be brought north with myself. Cause deliver this packet to the guid wyfe of Auchintoul. Sa, committing you, and all your affairs, to the grace and government of God, I rest, &c.

Your son is here in Edr., and John Baird, and are very weil, (praisit be God,) and in guid lyking, and sall want nathing that concerns him.

XXV. From the SAME to the SAME.

Edr., 17th of Decr. 1630.

Rycht honorabill and loving brother,—

Pleis I have directit this bearir north to you for sum busines of my awin. Ye sall wit that I haif gottin an wadset from the Laird of Frendraught of Little Fiddes, redeemable upon J. cij. lib., suspending the redemption during my lyfetime, with the richt of this same yeirs duty, presently in the tenant's hands, as the Laird of Frendraught's subscribed warrant directit to the tenants, quhilk ye sall pleise receive, bears; and as ye will haif leisure after the haly days, I will desyr you to take Brandane with you, ryde to Fiddes, and intimate my richt to the tenants, be producing of this warrant of the Lairds. Sell the farms to ony honest man in Aberdeen, at sic competent pryces as ye pleis, or dispose upon them as ye think expedient. The rental is, as som affirms to me, fourscore and ten, or fyfteen bolls victual, always ye will try it. In the meantyme, deal very gently with the tenants, because I heir they are puir; take quhat may be had, and, gif neid be's, spare the rest. I doubt not but ye will do with that as with your awin. Cause hald an court thair in my name, and thir presents sall be an sufficient warrant to you thair anent. I send my charter north with the Laird of Philorth, with an letter to William Cordiner to take my seasin, quhilk charter and seasin I appoyntit to be delivered to you, and because I haif not sent moneys to him for his pains, quha, I know has been notary to the seasins, and will be clerk to the court. Ye sall, thairfore, cause give him so much victual as ye think expedient, and cause the tenants carry the same into Aberdeen to him, because they are so obleist. I know this will be fasheous and trublesom to you, and thairfore, take your awin large allowance off the find and of the rent, for I desyr neither you nor Brandane to cum there upon your awin expenses.

Ye sall wit, that I have agreed heir with Redhyth in Edr., and has gottin himself and his oldest son bound to me for VII. merks at Whitsunday next, and I have dispont my richt to him, and thairfore, let no execution be usit against Redhyth, but let James Wyncester deliver the letters of horning and exhibition to him when he cums home.

We haif no news heir, but Frendraughts tryal gos on slowly against his partie. Thair are sum put in the Tolbuith. We haif few friends, the Lord help us!

I hear Andrew is summond to cum over, thairfore let him make no delay, for he must cum. Show Brandane that thair is not an wrong letter writ in his com-

prysing as yet, notwithstanding that Ludquharn is heir quha suld be chargit. I find him very willing to settle with Brandane, be your sight and myne. He complains on Brandane , and bids me desyr him to write an sharp letter to John, for his [], and bid him alledge the fault to be myn in John's letter, always, ye know whair the falt lys, for as yet, I have not gottin out my awin letter to charge with upon my awin comprysing.

The scollars are very well, praisit be God. We have causit send over thair yool goose to them, but guid Mr. Rothes is presently sick in my house.

I pray you cause send ovar my seasin that it may be registrat, and keip my charter amang your awin writes, or send it over with Andrew, as ye think expedient,—so, wishing you all health and happiness, I rest, &c.

P. S.—Forder, Sir, in case the tenants speik to you anything anent yr. teynds, ye may shew them that the Erle Marischall and the Laird of Frendraught are agreed, and when ye cum to Fiddes, send for the Laird of Ranniston, wha is my particular friend and merches with that toon; he will inform you of everything ye stand in need of. I pray you fail not to sell the farms and write your opinion to me, for I can say no mair but dispose upon that, as ye do upon your awin.¹

XXVI. From the-SAME to the SAME.

Feb. 10, 1631. Edr.

Rycht honorabill and loving brother,—

Pleis, having the occasion to send this bearer north, I thocht guid to acquaint you what we are doing heir,—and first,—as concerning your awin particular, ye sall wit, that Mr. William Hepburn has been very vehement against you to haif you removit from your awin kyndolie possession. He proposit meikle upon the contract past bewixt the Laird of Essilmonth and your father in an : 1601, qulk bears relation to an Tack set to your goodsir, but, blessit be God, he is defeat in every poynt. He had no less sollicitors of that Interlocutor against you nor my Lord Hay and the Laird of Pitsligo, with all thair might and power. My Lord Hay and I altercate upon sum words in the Tolbooth, quhairupon he dortit a day or twa, but we are become great again, as I sall shew you at meeting.

I thocht I wald not give Mr. William Hepburn cause of croacking that he had dang me out of it be frindis. I brocht both the Erle of Buchan and the Erle of Wigtoun, for whom I am now pro'r, and the laird of Cluny Gordon, whose friend-

¹ There is a postscript to this letter by the Commissary's clerk, J. Ranking, in the original.—Ed.

ship and courtesie ye suld never forget but still remember the same, as ye have occasion to see him,—always, the matter being disputed and hardly solicited, your frindis, and with the little credit that I had, I wrocht (before the Interlocutor) that the contract micht be productit, quhilk, the Lords has fund,—and thair is nothing in the contract mair nor was discust in the former removing, and sa, Mr. William Hepburn will not produce the samen. The gentleman has grown sumthing mair calm and is content to agree, lykeas the Lords has ordaind us to settle the matter, always, he his content, if I wald let Caddel's escheat ly over, to let the removing, multures, and haill ly over also. I haif tane myself to be advysd, so that, be the grace of God, so far as I may keip in my lyfe and helthe, ye sall get na wrang.

I cannot tell how far ye are obleist to Mr. Thomas Nicolson, for he has not only pled it for you and refusit Pitsligo fiercely to be against you, but has solicit Pitsligo to settle with you, as he wald haive him to be his friend, and for all this, the Laird of Pitsligo and I are exceeding great and all his folks; and I protest he is an discreet gentleman, and a weil set ——. I haif defendit John Quhyt in Ardlayhill, in such sort, as Pitsligo is forsit to take up his process, as I haif writtin to the Laird of Philorth thair anent.

I would haif written to Brandon, but I think shame, because thair is nothing done in his comprysing, nor a wrong letter zerin as yet, and ye know that is not my fault, but shew him when it comes to my part, I sall not be more oblivious of him than of myself, for my awin letters of horning, upon my comprysing against Pitsligo, which were given him at Martinmas, are not subscribed yet, and none has the wyte of their laissie forms but ye, only. As for myself, I have resolvit never to speik on that subject. Remember my love to Brandane and his wyfe, and cause him write an letter to me an John both, for ye know I cannot write a comprysing, and gif I could, it suld haif been done ere now; and as for my awin comprysing of Clinterty, ye know I causit another man do the same. Forder, Sr., ye sall wit that I haif written to my Tenants of Fiddesbog to take order with you, or with Brandane, or with any uther with whom ye sall appoynt with this years farms, and sic customs as are due, quhilk I luik ye will do, for I haif takin order with the merchant, and my men will not be trublit.

I have written to deliver an load of the best meal to William Brebner, with a disson of capons for his pains in my errande. Patrick Ranking has written to him to denounce Mr. William Hepburn, quhilk if he do in the mean tyme, ye will hear of a guid sport, for he got the charge in this town, and we impede him from an suspension. The letters are in Aberdeen aucht days before this, and I am daily expecting them back fra the Register.

I can prescryve na time to you for doing of my business, but take your awin

tyme, and let all your chairges, and Brandanes, be on my expence, utherwise, I assure you, I will not truble you, albeit I suld tyne the same. Ressave ye my moneys at such tyme as ye pleis, and pay yourself, and gif me that superplus, and let this warrant serve for Brandane and you both, because I know ye will go thair togedder.

I haif no news, but the Erle of Menteith went yesterday to Court, and his credit is thought weak, in regard thair is sum jarr betwixt the Marquis of Hamilton and him. As for this matter of Frendaughts, thair is nothing tried thairin, saif only against John Meldrum. John our brother has been sick, but (praisit be God) he is very well recovered. The Erle of Buchan has been meikle of all this tyme in this town.

I pray you forget not to remember my love to Mr. George Clerk. The scholars are very weil, learning their authors. So leaving to truble you any forder, I wish you all health and happiness.—I am &c.

I pray you cause Corskie¹ to send the xxvii. lib. that I haif given out for him an year an half since, utherwise I will tyne [] with him. I will give my geir, but will not be reft.

XXVII. From the SAME to the SAME.

Edr., the 17th day of March 1631.

Rycht honorabill and loving brother,—

I doubt not but before now you have ressavit my letter writtin with an boy of the Laird of Muchals, and will speik nothing of the particulars tharein contained, because there is no uther thing of your business now, nor was at that tyme.

John Cheyne came to this town, and by his moyen of his Southland friends purchaset an suspension of your Decreit till the fifteenth of June next; but I raised an new charge before the Council against him, *prevento termino*, and summond him to yesterday the sixteenth of this instant, quhair he compeired with sum of his friends, and my brother John and I spoke our friends in the Council, and specially the guid Earl of Murray, wha is your true friend. I producit your decreit and shews the Lords the business before himself, and protested that he might be bound to the peace, not that we stood in fear of himself, but that he nicht rather get skaith nor do skaith, quhairof there was sum hold takin be

¹ Corskie was Chesterhall's ancestor.—W. B. (See note on page 20.—Ed.)

your friends in the Council, and what was spoken by me there, was tane in guid part. The Chancellor said thir words to him, "Albeit ye be my Cousin, Sir, command your carriage, and sick labour as this may readily bring you to the Gallows." Quhairupon, we being removed, the Lords ordered him to go to the tolbooth and thare to remain till he paid your witnesses expences, and set sufficient caution for your indemnity, under the penalty of an thousand pounds. He is yet in the tolbooth; his friends are dealing with me to accept of ane Mr. Patrick Cheyne, an Shetland gentleman, to be cautioner, but shew the Lords and his friends that I could accept of na sic cautioner, quhairupon Robert Hume, of the Heuch, an sufficient landit discreet gentleman in East Lothian, is become cautioner, and, be my advyss, he has taken disposition from John, as having richt from his father, to all the rights that he can pretend to in the Lands of Pennan and Clinterty, and this gentleman and I have condescendit, that, be my sight, he sall give you an Ratification of your rights, if ye be here in June. And at Robert Hume's desyr I have taken him debtor for the witnesses expences, because John was poor, besides that he has promisit to be an guid man in tyme coming, quhairfore, seeing the Counsal has taken order with him for his intention against you, see that ye make no motion of any truble with him, quhilk if ye do, ye may wrang yourself, besides that ye know it will not be well done to mix your *soil* with his *sorrow*; for I suspect now he is calm aneuch and seems to be very penitent, as I hear.

The Laird of Pitsligo has got nothing done against John Quhyt in Ardlay-hills, nor will get anything done in the Session, because we have gottin the first of June to answer for the Laird of Philorth;- but I hear for certain they have an decreet of Improbation against all Philorth's rights, quhilk, if it be true, will cut him short. They have promisit to let me see it, and to let the Laird of Philorth see the same, friendly in the vacanca; so this is all that I can write.

Ludquharn and I are lykely to agree either to buy or sell; but for the purpose Brandane has written of touching my sister Anne, I lyke it not in any sort, nor I do not love that man nor his fashions, neither will I be accessary to any dealings that way. Always ye are wyse aneuch, do as ye think expedient. For myself, I rather she was bestowed upon ane of the quarriers of Pennan, for I am sure she wald haif an mair contented lyfe. This is not to hinder any guid bargain to be maid, at her awin desyr, be advyss of her nairest friends. Let this letter serve baith for you and Brandane.

We haif no news heir but the great news of the King of Sweden's victory against the Emperor, quhair sen Octr. last, he has taken in all the Baltic coast with an hundred towns. He is within an Scottish myle to Silina, and has takin an number of the Emperor's commanders. He has defeatid Wallenstein, the Emperor's

great general; he has young Count de Mansfelt, with twa or three uther young Counts whose names I do not remember. The Duke of Saxe, wha before was indifferent, is now turned on our side. Mackay, our countryman, is in great honour, and is general over three regiments, and is Captain of the King of Sweden's guards, quhilk consists of an hundred horse and an hundred foot, and sall be all Scottismen. Sa, leaving to truble you ony forder, I commit you to God, and rest, &c.

XXVIII. From the SAME to the SAME.

Edr., Decr. 10, 1631.

Rycht honorabill and loving brother,—

I ressavit your letter with John Craigyheid's money, and my rent, quhairfore I render you many thanks, and I am sory that I can do nothing but to be trublesom to you; yet I houp ye will not be cairless in ony thing that concerns me, as I sall be reddy to acquit you with the lyke to my power. Ressaive an acquittance of your Rent. I profess ye make me better payment than strangers do. The Laird of Carnousie and Redhyth have baith failed to me of my rent at this tyme, but, gif I live till Whitsunday (which God grant), I sall have my sums. I haif gottin nathing fra the Erle of Buchan these twelve months neither. I man complain to you, albeit I cannot help you.

As for that business of the Laird of Ludquharn, Patrick Ranking, I think, has written to you at length thairanent, and has sent an copy of an Reduction which we haif intended against Ludquharn, quhair with ye sall cause summond him, and send back an note of the execution of the Summonds, and keep still the principal letters besyd you. I sall be glad that all these purposes go richt, and that all parties may be weil. I sall do what lys in me to keep them in the poynts of my calling, but I will assure you, gif the matter be not cannyly gydat, that errand will make all our credits crack. My advyss in the mean tyme is, in regard that the Laird of Ludquharn is a religious man and a man of conscience, quha will not taik up quhair he has not sawin, that ye wald thairfore cause ane or two ministers go to him and relait the case, how he has that gentleman's land without any sums of money or true cause, and that now, since the gentleman is married, that he will be pleased to restore the gentleman to his estait, quhilk was given him in trust, and let him be paid of all sums that he can justly exact. And gif this be fairly done, and that ye cum speid this way, it is well; if not, the

second means must be used, and, in the mean tyme, let not the summonds of reduction delay, but send and summonds him, and then send the Minister.

I wald be glad ye would cum over, for I lang greattumly to see you; and as for that matter betwixt the Lairds of Philorth and Pitsligo, it cannot end, neither will I suffer it to end, unless that ye be heir; for either their agreement will procure you peace and security to your controverted lands, or utherways we will plea for altogether, for I houp the Laird of Philorth will not leave you, neither will ye leave him, and thairfore, I would wish the ending of ane, be the conclusion of all your business.

As for the accompt of your son's apparel, I think Patrick Ranking has met with the merchant and he has written to you; for the present your son is neither nakid nor cold, praisit be God. I heir say that the bonnet case, quhilk ye sent me, with your son's shirts, and my salmond, are all lost be sea at Aberbrothick.

I haif gottin the gift of Mr. William Hepburn's escheat, as I wrote to you before, but seeing it was only for payment of the debt, quhilk I declarit to the Treasurer, I am thairfore desyrit be the Treasurer to delay the out taking of that escheat for the space of xv. days, that, in the meantyme, he may cause Mr. William satisfie me of your sums, and gif I be not paid betwixt and that tyme, I will get out that gift, and as matters succeed anent this purpose ye sall be advertised.

As for news, I haif informit William Laurie, your Gossip, sufficiently, quha can inform you at great length.

The Lord Ochiltree¹ is arraignd, his process is closit and sent to Court, to the effect the King may be advysit with the relevancy of his dittey, and, in the meintyme, he is continued till the first of February that answer cum back, about the quhilk tyme I houp ye sall be heir yourself. This is all I can write for the present, saif only that the minister of Auchterhouse is deid, and I suspect that Kyrk sall not be provydid without your advyss; and yair is reason that ye have an care of my Lord's guid in that. Swa, wishing you all happiness, I take my leave and rest, &c.

I pray you remember my love to Brandane, my brother, and all friends. It may be I see you ere Yool. Cause deliver this uther letter to Mr. George Bell the minister of Aberdour, quhilk is a solution of an carnal question.

¹ Lord Ochiltree accused the Marquis of Hamilton of a design upon the Crown, which, upon trial, was found to be without foundation; he was confined to the Castle of Blackness for life, and remained there till 1652, when he was liberated by the English after Worcester.

XXIX. From the SAME to the SAME.

Edr., Nov. 20, 1632.

Rycht honorabill and loving Brother,—

George Spence of Tulloch has been here, and be reason that ye haif all my accounts anent the sums owand to me by him, I have remitted him back again to you, quha has promisit be your awin sicht, to use his best means to get me payment or security, and as ye and he condescends I sall rest content; so do in this for me as for yourself, albeit, I confess it is not reasonable for me to trouble you with matters of this kind, yet I houp ye will not weary in this little employment, specially be reason the gentleman has promisit to give you satisfaction that may content me.

All friends heir are weil, praisit be God. Your son¹ has taken a little defluxion, but is not the worse. I haif causit the Doctor see him, quha resolves to purge his head. He is not the worse, for he eats his meat and gos to the school, neither has he pain. Always I sall be as careful of him as ye wald be.

The miserable news of the death of the King of Sweden are over true. Our awin King has been sick of the smallpox, but, blessit be God, has perfectly recovered.

I have ressavit sum word, but no letters, from our uncle, Mr. Andrew, and our brother Mr. Thomas; they are both in lyfe and weil, feeding upon fische only, like sea fowls. I haif writtin to them, and haif delivered my letter to Mr. Thomas Abernethy, wha, within a month, has promisit to meet with them. This is all I haif to write for the present. My Lord Buchan is not married; assure yourself that I have learnt that of an sure hand. I have written to his Lordship, and I know that my letters are cum to his hand, but I have ressavit no answer as yet.

Advys me how ye think I may sell my victual. I suspect Mr. Robert Farquhar sall be my merchant. So, recommending you to the protection of God, I rest, &c.

XXX. From the SAME to the SAME.

Edr., 3 of May 1633.

Rycht honorabill and loving Brother,—

My Lady Mar sent for me since the writing of my last letter and told me, she wondered that she has not received an answer from you of her letter, neither

¹ Sir James Baird of Auchmedden is here alluded to.

whether the victual be sauld or no, as she wrote in her former letter, or gif she may expect moneys against the term. Alexr. Areskin being here anent business with the Erle of Mar, upon my Lady's desyr, since his north going, has written back from Aberdeen, offering aucht merks for bear and meal against Whitsunday. Giff William embrace the first condition of my Lady's letter, it is well; if not, my Lady will embrace Alex. Areskin's offer, but chiefly my Lady wonders that she never ressavit any answer from you; quhairfore, spare a boy upon your or thair awin charges, giving her La'p advertisement what she may luik for against the term. I remit all things concerning yourself to my other letter, and my mair information. I directit my man to haif brocht north the decreet arbitral betwixt Pitsligo and you registrate, but he has forgot it, and it is lying in John's hand always. I doubt not but ye will be heir yourself, and then all your meins will end.

We haif no news heir, but my Lord Chancellor and the Erle of Mortoun are both cum home very weil, praisit be God.

Thair is sum intelligence cum, quhairof I am very sorry, and am sure so will the Laird of Pitsligo be, that my Lord Airly was to have been dignified with the title of an Marquis, and to have ressavit the order of the Gartar, and quhile this suld have been done, and within fyve days of the doing thairof, thair is sum reports maid to his Majesty of certain speeches by my Lord Airly, concerning his title to the Crown of Scotland, allegit spoken by him (quhat the words were we know not), quhair upon my Lord was dischargit of Court, and, as we are informit, is commandit to cum home and keep his house of Airley till his Majesty's heir cuming. We heir said but Hamilton is the man that is his opposite. God mak all weil.

Let not my letter be seen by ony but yourself. I desyr not to be the author of news, altho' these be stale heir. I pray you remember me to Brandane, to Andrew, Mr. George Clerk, and all friends. So committing you to God, I rest, &c.

XXXI. From the SAME to the SAME.

Edr., 19th of July 1636.

Rycht honorabill and loving brother,—

I ressavit your letter and am very weil pleasit that Brandane has settled his particular, provyding that he had luiked sum better to himself. I protest before God, I rather that he had had to do with the best neighbour about you, than with these fellows, and before ye and your brother had an quarrel, I rather haif twenty of my awin. He is an happy man, to quhom God gives grace and patience to behald; it may be before it be lang ye see wark amongst the *Rufflers* and *Joiners*,

and it may be that men, wha dreimis security to themselves, be wakened thro' their sleep. I am bauld to give you my advyss, which is, to serve God, dwell at hame, and hald you with your Buchan friends; ye may guess what I mean, [

;] as for that lousy Laird, behald him and with fair play but splein, anger, or any quarrel. I sall cause him¹ steal fra the multures and give Brandane [] leave for nocht, provyding ye obey this other letter.

For all your civil affairs I have an hart to them, provyding ye keep yourself within compass of law. As for the Erle of Traquhair, ye, nor none of your predecessors, ever saw a Treasurer before, and what is done must be wrought be wiles, for, as yet, I have got nothing for you and ye man have patience; for on my conscience I could do no more if the matter had been my awin.

Young Laird Lyon has been with me, and has lettin me see an letter of Brandane's, and has made many fair offers; for myself, I haif given him his answer and have told him, do for himself and we will do so for us. Na mair familiarity without an greater satisfaction, and all will be but break of common duty.

As for the 100 merks, I think it will be gottin up, and will be maid forthcoming to the men, deducting the charges.

Ye have been very unkynd in not writing to me this Summer, quhilk makes me think ye have an quarrel at me for my peaceable mynd. As for my harvest,—part it amang you,—for I mynd not to see it this yeir.

I have paid Carnoucy for his victual lang since. I paid Mr. John Keith his 100 merks, quhairof ressaive his discharge heir incosit. Any uther thing that I suld pay, or gif furth upon your advertisment, sall be paid. Your horse sall be at you with the first occasion. I houp the Laird of Philorth will tell you that he fand friends before him here. Remember my love and duty to Brandane, and let this letter serve for you both. I wish you all health and happiness, and rest, &c.

John Keith is at his post before this tyme, and went his way after I met with him. It may be he does as well there as at home.

XXXII. From the SAME to the SAME.

Edr., August 30, 1636.

Rycht honorabill and loving Brother,—

I thocht to have seen you this vacance, and to have cum and taken order with my harvest, quhilk I remit to God and you and remember the old Scots

¹ Lyon of Muresk, then Heritor of Troup. (W. B.); probably the person murdered by the "Black Bull." See note *ante*.—Ed.

proverb,—“such sawing such mawing,” for it was well sawn and I houp sall be als well mawn. Let nothing be wanting, and still upon your advertizment I sall either answer you moneys here, or send them. Cause by such horses and oxen as ye think necessary, with such other things as are requisit, and, by God’s grace, I sall not fail to reimburse you what is given out on anything that becomes me. One of the reasins of my not north-coming is, as this bearer can tell you, for gold or silver I culd not get a horse, and I am that far deceivit that I gave money to Andro Ker for an horse, and, as yet, can neither get the horse nor money again. Another cause was, ye said to me yourself, that possibly, my harvest micht be better win in my absence than gif I war present, quhilk I know for certain to be treuth, and that made me the less earnest. I lent Carnoucie 100 lib. when he ~~was~~ heir, quhilk is payable to me the 1st of September, as his hand bears, quhilk I haif sent with this Bearer, and haif writtin to Carnoucie to deliver the money to the effect the same may be given to such of those, as I am debtor for corn. I knaw you will not break. I need not desyr you to be careful of anything that concerns me, but I wuld wish ane thing either that that land were set or sold, for I have removit all I left there now.

Fail not to cause register Craigyvars disposition in James Mouat’s register within ~~iiixx~~. days utherwise it will be null. I sall do my best to get the rest of your securitys performed. Advise me how it stands betwixt you and the tutor of Pitsligo. I houp they will shew you my part quhilk I have done in everything as I told you at your heir being,—For, God knaws, I love your weil and your peace als weill as my awin, and sumthing better.

As for my son Andro, ye see I am not very careful of him, and ~~sa~~, under God, I left this burden ly upon you this year as it did the last. I haif writtin to his Master, and has sent him an angel in a letter, quhairin I have willed him to write treuly to me if he will be a scholar, and if not, that I may breed him to sum uther calling.

As to that matter betwixt Laird Lyon and Thomas Robertson, I think the bearer will pay himself of his disbursements and man trust for the rest. Remember to send over the execution that was sent to you.

As for news I have none, but I heir that the Sheriffs will all be renewd this year. The Treasurer will make them lyable for all the King’s dues within the Shires, &c., &c.¹

¹ This letter is continued in the MS.—Ed.

XXXIII. From the SAME to the SAME.

Edr., 5th Jany. 1638.

Rycht honorabill and loving Brother,—

I haif writtin at lenth to you with William Mavers, so that I haif na uther thing to write you now, nor what I wrote you then; neither is there any uther occurrence but that I luik not for any session this yeir, and sa we man live upon our creische, and thairfor if thair be any moneys for the last year's victual of Todlaw cum in, deduct your Accompt, and send over the superplus with William Mavers; and if you can get it set, pray you do it, for it is tryblesom to you and makes no benefit to me.

Thair is no more done at this present anent the kirk affairs, nor was at the writing of my former, saif only, that the Noblemen's Petition is received by the Lords of Secret Council to be directit to his Majesty,—what answer it gets, ye will heir.

The King of Morocco's Ambassador is still at Court as yet. Receive heir inclosit the copie of the letter that he brought from his Master to the King of Ingland, quhilk is very well worth the reading. So my duty be remembered to yourself, and all our brethren.—I rest, &c.

XXXIV. From the SAME to the SAME.

Edr., 8th of February 1638.

Rycht honorabill and loving Brother,—

I ressavit your letter and considered them all at lenth, and conform to your desyr I have causit my man write over the Ratification that John Fraser suld subscribe, which Ratification, with the old double, ye sall ressaive here inclosed; but when he have occasion for subscribing thair of, let it be done as privately as ye can. As for my victual money, I pray you send it to me with the bearer with diligence, for ye know be the Session we get nothing to win, and debtors in this troublesum tymes will pay neither annualrents nor principal sums, so that those that dwalls here are forced to live upon credit.

As for my horse that ye have, I intendit to have sent him to the Bailzie, but seeing he is provydit, ye sall be pleasit to keep him and take the use of him, until

I require him fra you, and in the meintyme if I can be utherways provydit, ye sall dispose upon him at your pleasure.

As for news, thair are nane heir for the present that are guid. The Erle of Traquhair is expectit within these aucht days, but what answer he brings touching the errand he went for, no man knows. Upon Munday last, the 5th of this instant, Proclamation was published at the Mercat cross of Edr. intimating to all the Lieges the sitting of the Session at Stirling, and yesterday and this day the Chancellor with the haill Lords both of Council and Session, with their clerks and sum advocates, are gone to Stirling this day, and the remanent Advocats and Writers, with their followers, mynds to go this week, as they may have the commodity of horses. As for myself, I have been pained xiv. days bygone maist pitifully with the gute, and haif never been over the dore, and am naways able as yet to travel, but man be forced to send my man to attend, quhile we see quhairto this matter will turn, for if some calm course be not taken anent thir matters in hand, it will raise the hail estait of this Land.

As for the writes ye haif sent heir concerning James Halkheid, ressaive them all back again, for I will be a *scourge* to no man; but as for James Halkheid himself, if he keep the Kingdom, I sall be satisfied of him. If any neighbour of yours lay as neir me and my friends, as he dos you, I would do more than you have done. I have not as yet oft neglectit anything that could do my friends guid. Our Brother John has gottin the sheriff clerkship of Banff.¹ Thair was many plots laid to have gottin that office to another, always as John can tell you. After we had sent away our awin letters, I causit all those to whom that matter was recommendit, and who had writtin from this to Court, write contrair request in their letters in his favour, and declair they had no knowledge that John had any interest, and sa past fra their requests.

I pray you hasten back the bearer with diligence, for I mynd not to go to Stirling till his return, so to the next occasion. My love and duty being remembered to yourself and brother, I rest, &c.

XXXV. From the SAME to the SAME.

Edr., 27th of Feb. 1640.

Rycht honorabill and loving Brother,—

I persaive that my last Letters are not cum to your hands, quharin I wrote that Laird Lyon had suspendit and consignd Andrew Baird's money, quhilk, as I

¹ See p. 21.—Ed.

haif writtin, sall be giffin up. I writ lykways something concerning that business of Andro Meldrum, but I will give na mair but xxiic. merks for the land, for I think it is na mair worth. I have ressavit an letter from Mr. John Abercrombie, quharin he makes an offer of his brother's lands of Montcoffer, or Ordinhnivas, to me. Gif ye think it expedient, send me your advyss of both, altho' I confess it be lang trysting betwixt Edinburgh and you.

*As for occurrences, we are all making for the field heir again—we luik for nothing but for the worst. The King will not cum in proper person, but he has made the Earl of Northumberland General both of his land and sea forces. The copie of his patent is cum home heir, which gives him warrant and power to raise all the forces of England, and to invade Scotland with fyre and sword; the copie quhairof will be sent to you all. Ye may luik for advertisement from this, and it may be, I be the first Advertiser myself. We have sent an new Information in thro' all England and Holland, quhairof ressaive an double. Our commissioners are not lyklike to cum in haste.

Thair has been sum practises against the Earl of Argyle be Maclean and sum wicked people, wha were thocht to have tane the Erles lyff indirectly,—praisit be God, the matter is discovered, and Maclean is lying fast in Inverary, the Erle of Argyll's ane House.

I sall cause try for an horse to you, but they are very evil to be had and very scarce. I thank you for your Buchan pertriches. Ressaive a pair of spectacles for James Middleton, so, committing you to God, I rest, &c.

XXXVI. From the SAME to his Nephew, Sir JAMES BAIRD, of Auchmedden.

Edr., March 12, 1641.

Rycht honorabill and my loving Nephew,—

I ressavit both your letters, the ane concerning you awin particular anent the decreet arbitral betwixt you and the tutor of Pitsligo, quharein both Mr. John Gilmour, myself, and my man have taken pains, and have causit my man advance to Mr. John Gilmour ane double angel for his pains, quhilk ye man reimburse, and I believe the decreet, as it is mendit, sall be found legal and formal, and see that guid penaltys be put in, in case that ye suld take a startling. Withal I expect you to love peace and quietness, a sober and calm living, for I esteem myself much honoured so long as your House stands. Your letter, concerning the affairs of Buchan, I have sent to my Lady Mar, quhairof I doubt not but you will receive

an answer shortly. As for news, our army is divided in two, quhairof one part lys on this side Newcastle and another part at Sunderland, beyond Newcastle. Thair is sum Irish cum over to the west, quhair they have got liberty to profess mass openly. I houp in God's mercy all sall be richt. It may be that I see you before it be long—so my hearty duty remembered to yourself, and to your Lady, and to the Lady Boyn.—I rest, &c.

XXXVII. From the SAME and from Mr. RANKING (his Clerk) to Sir JAMES.—

Postscript is not dated, but must have been written a few weeks before King Charles I. Martyrdom.

Rycht honorabill and my loving Nephew,—

I ressavit your letter, and haif conferd with the Laird of Philorth, at length, tuitching your settling with your minister, quhilk he and I wald both wish *

* * * * *

I haif no news to write to you, but our poor King remains a close prisoner. Thair is great division in the army of England. The King may be relieved, and both our Kirk and Estate be free of the honour thair of, wha cannot be gottin agreed. Thair is nothing yet done in Parliament more than was done the first day. So with the remembrance of my best wishes to yourself, your Lady, and children, to the next occasion or meeting, I rest, &c.

From Mr. RANKING.

SIR,—Conform to your order I haif dealt with my master and put him in memory anent all your business, and in end he resolvit and writ the inclosit letter, but quhen ye haif occasion to be heir, ye will haif opportunity of large discourse upon your other affairs, for I think my maister means not to see your country in haste. I would advertise you to deal kyndly with your minister and eschew hearing with him at this tyme, for they are all now turned greater and more insolent than the Bishops war, and in short tyme will be universally hated be all men (except those of their awin stamp), and pryde will have a fall.

Mr. Andrew Ramsay, a minister, is processit befor the Commission of the Kirk heir for alledgit preaching of erroneous doctrines, and they intendit to have deposed him, which was lykely to have made a great mutiny amang the people, quhairof the Commission of the Kirk complaind to the Parliament, and in end

Mr. Andro has appealed to the General Assembly. It is thocht that the Parliament intends to curb and set caveats upon the Commission of the Kirk, for if they are not regulate, they will turn Independents. Brandane has ever been an evil payer of his agent's accounts as I haif writ oft to him, and he is likely to fall into a new plea, quhairof I have given him due advertizement be the inclosit, which please read, close, and deliver be the first occasion, for howbeit he is not dutiful to me I sall be loath to see him get wrang, so far as I can stop. Sa with the remembrance of my humble serviss to yourself, your Lady, and children, I remain,

Your Servant in the old manner,

RANKING.

XXXVIII. From the SAME to the SAME.

Edr., 15 of February, 1649.

Rycht Honourabill,—

I ressavit your letter from Aberdeen, but I cannot get perfynt information quhat the Erle of Buchan has done at this tyme in the north, nor how either of you have behaved yourselves towards either. I am glad that false, bladdering, pyke, thank God, has gottin his reward. Always for the business ye have in hand anent the Laird of Boyn, notwithstanding of my last letter we have got no moneys answered him at London, for all commerce is likely to cease since that vile act of murder, so that I know not what ye sall do; only, this I desyr, that ye luik to yourself, and keep the full hand.

* * * * *

As for my awin particulars, I profess I was never so scant of moneys in my tyme, so they will be very welcome when they come; but these moneys will fill but a small hole to me. I shall desyr that ye take course with this yeir's rent likewise, and I craif your pardon for troubling of you. I lykeways intreat you whatever cums of Mr. Andrew, be careful that James Wilkie be honestly satisfied for his pains, and that he have no cause to complain. As for news, yesternight word came that the Secretaries of England are turned to a confusion among themselves. It seems thair is sum great terror striking in their hearts, for thair are sundrie Towns, and the Cinque Ports resolvit from that pretendit Parliament. They have proclaimed the young King, King of England, France, and Ireland, backed with viii. or xiic. men. I pray you remember my servis to yourself, your Lady, the Lady Boin, and to my deir brother Brandane. Sa taking my leave, I rest, &c.

XXXIX. From THE COMMISSARY to WM. WATSON.

Edr., 20 July.

William Watson,—

I perceive your simplicity is turned to ingratitude, that ye now having got, at Auchmedden's desyre, a discharge of all your bygone farms, ye would now take the advantage and put away the boy that waits upon Mr. Andro. I perceive you be but an unthankful man, who has breakit my bread these aucht or nyne years bygone and have never payd a groat, and this is my thanks. Always be ressolvit ye sall flit before that man flit, for ye have been shooting at that thir twa yeirs, but ye sall not mend yourself so long as my son lives.

I rest your friend as ye deserve at my hands.¹

XL. From LEWIS MARQUIS of HUNTLY to Sir JAMES BAIRD of Auchmedden.

Huntly, last of Octr. 1651.

Much respected friend,—

Having a purpose to make use of the advyss of our friends in relation to the present difficulties of these dangerous tymes, and being confident of your affection and respect to us and of your abilitys on such occasions, these are therefore to desyr you to take the pains to keip at the Kirk of Culsamond upon Thursday the sixth of November, be ten o'clock before noon, whair you sall find me ready to impart to you our resolutions, and to prosecute the same be advyss of our friends, in relation to the present occasion.

Till then we rest.

HUNTLY.

¹ There are five other letters of the Commissary's transcribed in the MS.; three of them addressed to his brother, and two to his nephew. Auchmedden says:—"These are all that now remain of the honest Commissary's letters. He must have writ a vast number. And indeed I remember when I was a boy to have seen large drawers filled with them. But, alace! the rats and mice got in and gnawed most of 'em, which is much to be regretted, as they would have made a valuable collection, by affording materials for the history of one-half of the last century, and shown the great changes that have happened in this country as to familys and names."—ED.

XLI. From the DUKE OF GORDON to the SAME.¹

TO OUR MUCH RESPECTED FRIEND THE LAIRD OF AUCHMEDDEN.

Paris 9 of Nov. 1664.

Much Honoured,—

As I did informe you at my departure from London of my resolution for France, where I am now, and recommendit my affairs to your care, so I esteem it my duty now to thank you most heartily for the great care, I am informit, you have of them whilst I am at such a distance, whereanent I received a letter from Mr. Lesly, my agent, of the 20th of Septr., giving me an account of my curators' meeting at the Bog for settling a way to supply me with money during my absence, which I wish may come tymeously, that I be not necessitated to engage with bankers to borrow from them before hand, which would be at too great disadvantage, for which I should be sory, being resolved to be as merciful to my estait in my absence as I possibly can, which hath moved me at present to send home my servant, John Gordon, servants being of necessity very chargeable; so I thought it more convenient to allow him something at home as to keep him here at so great expences, which I hope you will approve. The former experience I have of your care in the management of my affairs gives me full assurance that it will encrease during my absence, which shall be as short as conveniently I can, and shall never be unmyndful of the many obligations I have to remain,

Your most obliged and humble servant,

GORDON.

Let this present my humble services to your son. I intreat you to get back my discharge from Artloch concerning his wadset, since, upon your solicitation, I did pass from his bond of Annuitie.

XLII. From the LAIRD OF GRANT to the SAME.

Ballachastall, the 6 of April 1668.

Rycht Honourable,—

I resolve, God willing, to have an meeting of my noble friends and curators at Elgin on Monday the fourteenth of this instant April, for settling of my affairs,

¹ Before he was raised to the Dukedom.—ED.

seeing that I find an intricacie therein, and my Uncle unwilling to meddle any more, and seeing it pleaseit your honour to accept of the title to be one of my chiefest curators in whom I repose, I earnestly desyr you may be pleasd to keip the tyme and place aforesaid, that I may have your advyss among the rest of my noble friends, whereby you will oblige,

Your affectionate friend and humble servant,

(Signed) LUDOVICK GRANT of Freuchie.

XLIII. From the DUKE OF GORDON to Sir JAMES BAIRD of Auchmedden.

Rochelle, 9 of Aug. 1670.

Honored Sir,—

Having rescavit a letter from the Laird of Boyn shewing that you war to dail with him, I judged it fit to assure you by these that I shall be well satisfyd with any condescension, you, and any other of my curators, shall make with him, as I shall always approve what also you shall do in my affairs, which I am assured they put both you and them to a great deal of pains, and on me an singular obligation to acknowledge myself

Your most faithful friend and humble servant,

GORDON.

XLIV. From the LAIRD OF GRANT to JAMES BAIRD, Yor. of Auchmedden.

Ballachastel, 26 of Oct. 1680.

Much Honoured,—

I am glad yours has come to my hand this day, for I am to take journey to-morrow for Edr. Sir, as I told you when you was at this place, if the Master of Saltoun be free to deal, I am content to deal by your father's sight and the Laird of Boyn's, and how soon I come home shall in your advertizement wait upon the Master of Saltoun, but I should wish to discharge with Huntly eer he draw me to a meeting, since you say he has promised to give Huntly an offer of it. I am very sensible of your father's kindness and yours both, in this, and whatever else I have been concerned in, and I entreat now in my absence you will take your own

way to hold things tight till I return, which I hope (God willing) will be in the beginning of December. If I overtake Boin at Edr., I will speak to him of this affair; if not, I must lay it on you to inform him of my inclinations. As to your timber, you may cause Mr. Alexr. Grant be making them ready in the wood. I mean to cause cut them, and as to the carrying them to the water, ye shall not want my assistance. This, with my humble service to your father, is all at this time from,

SIR,

Your most affectionate Cousin and humble servant,

LUDOVICK GRANT of Freuquhy.

XLV. From JAMES, afterwards Archbishop of St. Andrews.

Banff, 17th Sept. 1658.

Much Honoured Sir,—

It hath been in my desire and purpose to have seen you at your own house since my coming to this place. The last week the unseasonableness of the weather, with my own indisposition, put off my intended visit to Auchmedden, and after, in the beginning of this week, I had seen a friend towards Strathbogie, to which I was preingaged. I made a full account this day to have been with you, and paid my acknowledgments of the many respects I owe to you; but upon my return this last night, I have a notice of the Protector his death, and advertisment from Edinburgh to hasten southwards, and a necessity laid upon me of dispensing with the satisfaction I could have taken in paying this duty to you, and your Lady and children. It is a trouble to me that this unexpected emergent should have caused such a neglect in me, which may be otherways construed by you than I do wish; but I must rest myself upon your pardon, and shall hope you will not impute it to any change or abatement of the sense I have, and shall always keip, of the obligation you have put upon myself and those related to me. I shall always take no small interest in you, Sir, and shall be glad of any opportunity whereby I may evidence, how much I tender you and your concernments, and shall entreat the favour that when any occasion is offered, wherein my brother, Mr. William,¹ or I,

¹ There is a letter of his brother, Sir William, transcribed in the MS., but of no particular interest.—ED.

(whose lot is to live at such a distance from you) can be of any use to you, you may signify it to us, and you will find none more ready to receive your commands. This juncture of time looks very cloudy, and is like to be very ticklish; but the great and loving Protector of his people is to be eyed and waited upon: to his only wise and good guidance, favour, and grace, you are committed. All mercy and happiness attend you and all yours. The prayer for this purpose shall not be wanting of,

Sir,

Your most affectionate friend and humble servant,

JAMES SHARP.

Permit me to tender my humble respects to your Lady, and believe I am grieved that I have not, before my return, had the content of having some time with you. Nothing but this necessity should have deprived me of that satisfaction. I suppose before this come to your hands you will have heard of the Proclamation of Lord Richard, the eldest son of the deceast, to be his father's successor.

XLVI. From the SAME (after he was Archbishop) to the SAME.

Duddup, Sept. 27, 1676.

Honourable Sir,—

This is to pay my humble acknowledgements for the favour of your obliging letter by the bearer, with whom I have spoken, and told him of the employment I design for him, and he is received at present until by experience of his serviceableness, after some time, I may know how to use him in my affairs, so as he may deserve better encouragement. The character you give him makes me ~~hope~~ hope he will be useful to me, and I shall be obliged to be careful of him. I must again acknowledge the special act of kindness in parting with your own servant; and now seeing about Martinmas I go for Edinburgh, where I stay usually all the winter, I shall be at a loss if he do not come some weeks before the term, that I may shew him what he is to do, and have some time with him to acquaint him with the way of his employment. He says to me, within 8 or 10 days after his return, he shall be ready to come to me, if you will dispense with his attendance, which would be an additional favour, if, by asking it, I do not trespass too much on your goodness. My brother, ten days ago, took journey to London, where

I hope he is, and that he shall return in 2 or 3 weeks' time. I shall be mindful of the business you mention with him; and now that you have rid yourself of the intensity of following your private affairs, by devolving that care upon your son, nothing would be more satisfying to me, than to have an opportunity to serve you, in helping to an employment, which may exercise the useful parts God has given you, for the King and your country's service points out. Your interest and prosperity shall be tendered, by all the manner I am capable to improve for your service, ever remaining,

Dear Sir,

Your most affectionate faithful servant.

XLVII. From Sir WILLIAM SHARP of Stonyhill (giving an account of his father, the Archbishop's murder), to Sir JAMES BAIRD of Auchmedden.

Saint Andrews, 10 of May 1679,

(Half an hour after the receipt of yours.)

Honoured Sir,—

This horrid and stupendous murder has so confounded me, that I am not able to give an suitable return to your excellent and kind letter.

What I have learnt of that execrable deed is, that on Friday the 2d of this instant, my worthy father crost the water, lay at Kennoway all night, and next morning set out for Saint Andrews; being 2 miles off, 27 of these villanous regicides had a free view of the coach, but not finding the opportunity, divided into three partys, which took up the three ways he could take homewards. Nine of them assault the coach within 2 miles of this place, by discharging their pistols and securing his servants. The coachman drove on for half a mile, until one of his horses was wounded in three places, and the postilion wounded in the hand: then they fired several shots at the coach, and commanded my dearest father to come out, which he said he would. When he had come out (not being yet wounded), he said, "Gentlemen, I beg my life." "No,—bloody villain, betrayer of the cause of Christ." "Then," said he, "I ask none for myself, but have mercy on my poor child" (his eldest daughter was in the coach with him), and holding out his hand to one of them to get his, that he would spare his child, he cut him in the wrist, and falling down upon his knees and holding up his hands, he prayed that God would forgive them, and begging mercy for his sins from his Saviour, they murdered him by sixteen great wounds in his back and head, and one above

his left eye—three in his left hand when he was holding them up, and a scar with a shot in his back above the right breast, which was found to be powder. After this damnable deed, they took out some papers out of his pocket, robbed my sister and their servants of all their papers, gold, and money, and one of these hellish Rascals cut my sister in the thumb when she held him by the bridle begging her father's life. God, of His infinite mercy, support this poor family under this dreadful and unsupportable loss and stroke, and give us to know why God is thus angry with us, and earnestly to beg not to consume us in His wrath, but that now His anger may cease, and that He may be at peace with us through the blood of a reconciled Saviour, and also may have pity upon this poor distressed Church, and that he may be the last sacrifice for it, as he is the first Protestant martyr Bishop in such a way.

Dear Sir,—As my worthy father had always a kindness and particular esteem for yourself, son, and family, so I hope you will be friendly to his son, who shall ever continue,

Worthy Sir,

Your and yours most faithful humble servant,

W. SHARP.

My humble service to your Son and his Lady, and all the family.
On Saturday next is the funeral.¹

XLVIII. From Sir JAMES BAIRD of Auchmedden, to the COUNTESS of
MARISCHALL.²

Auchmedden, March 18, 1691.

Dear Madam,—

My condition now being so far altered, I cannot but give your Ladyship and your noble Lord some account of it, whose friendship I have always honoured. The truth is, I find myself out of any capacity, or probability, of afterwards going abroad or entering in the world, so that I have given over thoughts of waiting on your Ladyship or yours, and I must confine myself and my thoughts to the prospect of a glorious eternity to be purchast by the merits of Christ. Oh! that

¹ In the MS. there is a letter from Mr. John Baird the Advocate to his father, Sir Jas. Baird, relative to some legal matters, regarding which he had had an interview with Sir William Sharp; and a letter from Sir James to Sir William in consequence.—Ed.

² Sister of his daughter-in-law, Lady Katherine Hay.—Ed.

it could have been much sooner done, the work had been easier—and happy they who can do it in time, and even break off from the incumbrances of the world timeously; for going about of this great work, I pray God enable me and every good Christian for it, and for this, Madam, I beg your prayers. Your Ladyship and my dear Lord, your son and family, shall never want my best wishes and prayers for you whilst time continues me here; your worthy sister I do much honour, they have my best wishes;—but your sister, Lady Katherine, ought to be apprised by me above the world, for by and attour all her former traicts of friendship and goodness to this poor family, she has now in our extremity shown herself a tender mother, an careful nurse, a skilful physician, and a sound divine; so that God may recompence her accordingly and bless you all, is the fervent prayer of,

Dear Madam,

Your Ladyship's most faithful and humble servant,

JAMES BAIRD.¹

Your kindness and your dear Lord's to the children here, particularly to Mary, are above all the verbal thanks I can render; the Lord requyte it to your Ladyship and yours. I cannot but particularly mention your sister, Lady Jean, upon that same head of kindness, whom I also pray the Lord may recompense, bless, and preserve.

For the Right Honourable and my very
Noble good Lady the Countess of
Marischal,

These.

XLIX. From Mr. ALEXANDER HAY,² Husband of MARY, Countess of
Errol, to ———.

Slains, 28th Octr. 1720.

SIR,—There could have no newes more acceptable to my Lady Errol and me than that which I have by your favour this day, of the Lady Auchmedden's being

¹ Sir James died on 17th July, after this letter was written; and Mary, mentioned here, was married in February next year, to Sir James Dunbar of Durn.—W. B.

² Mr. Hay was son of Sir David Falconer, and brother of Alexander Falconer, Lord Halkers-toun, one of the Senators of the College of Justice. His wife the Countess died without issue 1758.—W. B.

safely brought the bed of a son.¹ We pray God that her recovery may proceede in the most speedy and best manner, and that this poor child,—tho' he has not had the happiness to see his most excellent father yet,—may so copie after his virtues, as every body will declare to him, that he may be the living transcript of such ane originall.

Sir, Tho' I scarce thought, I could possibly be more obliged to all the offices of friendship, and kindness, that providence could put in my power to do, to any, that had the least concern in that good man, the late Auchmedden (so much I thought myself bound to before), yet I admitte of this young one his son, being called by the same common name with me, is a further addition of having a particular regard for him. May God blisse him!

I offere my humble service to the two Noble Ladies, and to all in family; and am,

Sir, your most humble servant,

ALEXR. HAY.

¹ Captain Alexr. Baird, of the Scots Dutch Service, is here referred to. He was the son of William Baird, of Auchmedden, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter to Abercrombie, of Glassaugh.



A P P E N D I X.



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APPENDIX.

I.

THE BAIRDS OF ORDINHNIVAS AND CHESTERHALL.



IN the foregoing history Auchmedden traces the line of the Family of Ordinhnivas for seven generations, till the marriage of Lillias Baird, only daughter and heiress of Walter Baird, the 6th in descent, to Gilbert Baird of Auchmedden, who, though a namesake, *was of a different family altogether*. The rest of the history is devoted to the descendants of this marriage, to the entire neglect of the male line of the older family, which still flourishes, and of which some account is here presented.

A brief table will explain what Auchmedden has done and what he has left undone.

IV. 1. Thomas Baird of Ordinhnivas, m. in 1490=Janet Maitland, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Patrick Maitland of Gicht. She died 1539.

V. 1. George of Ordin=Janet Fraser, daughter of Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth. She died 1558.

2. Thomas of Sandbay.

Walter of Sandbay.
Male issue extinct
temp. Auchmedden.
No mention of any
female descendant.

3. William of Byth and Auchnagorth; from whom the Bairds of Chesterhall.

VI. Walter of Ordin=Catherine Grant, dr. hnivas, only son, termed "our chief" in the letters, died 1599.

of John Grant of Ballindalloch, died 1592.

Lillias, only daughter and heiress, to whose descendants the rest of Auchmedden's history is devoted, to the exclusion of the male line of William of Byth, third son of Thomas, above.

Though there is only a casual mention of William of Byth and his descendants in the text of the "*Collections*," Auchmedden has preserved some notices of them in the notes appended to the MS.; and in the Genealogical Scrap-Book in Mr. Fraser's possession (*vide* Preface) he has recorded the entire descent between William above and James Baird of Chesterhall. He says, "This William Baird of Byth was father to Thomas Baird of the Shaws of Montblair, father to James Baird in Bankheid, father to Baillie John Baird in Cullen, father to the late James Baird of Chesterhall."

All the additional information that it is now possible to recover has been put together in the following account:—

V.

2. Thomas Baird of Sandbay was father of Walter Baird of Sandbay, of whom, says Auchmedden, "no male posterity now remains." There is no record of any descendant in the female line either.

3. William of Byth and Auchnagorth. November 23rd, 1542, Walter, Lord Torphichen, grants a precept of sasine on the Temple lands of Banff to William Baird in Byth.

"At the Carmelite friars' place beside Bamff, the 20 June, 1546, Thomas Tulloch, portioner of Montcoffar, sells (but under reversion) to William Baird in Byth the town and lands of Auchnagorth for 100 merks then paid, but with this express condition that whenever the said Thomas Tulloch shall repay the said sum he shall be retrovert in the property of the said lands, only the said William Baird is to have a tack of them for 3 years after redemption; the rent 40 shillings Scots, a waddir, and 12 poultry. Witnesses, Gilbert Dalgardno of that ilk, Thomas Baird of Burnside, Thomas Baird in Auchmedden, John Kennedy, burgess of Bamff, John Duncanson, Maisters James Curisour and George Duncanson, notarys publick, with uthoris." Auchmedden, who records this deed, adds, "It is fairly writ, on parchment, and very legible, only, *William Baird in Byth* is liker Arabic than Scots." If William's handwriting was worse than Auchmedden's own, it must have been very bad indeed. Probably one of the Thomas Bairds mentioned may have been William's brother, Thomas of Sandbay.

William left a son,

VI.

Thomas, who is served heir to his father 8th April, 1578; being described as "*haeres Willielmi Bard in Byicht patris in umbrali dimidia villae et terrarum de Auchnagorth in dominio de Montcoffer*." (Retours. Aberdeen.)

*Thomas nephew of Walter in Banff in May 1566
2 of Pat Baird of Lincolnton Head in Scotland;*

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There is also mention of him in his father's lifetime, for in an inventory of the Temple lands of Banff, dated 19th May, 1634, which lands were sold by Sir George Ogilvie of Carnrorig to Andrew Baird, burgess of Banff, it appears that—
“*Edr., July 12, 1566.*—The Lord Torphichen granted a precept of Clare Constat on these lands to Thomas Baird, son to William Baird in Byth.”

He is designated as of the Shaws of Montblair in the Fraser MS. It is probable that he was the person who sold the lands of Byth, for in 1593 Duncan Forbes built the present old house of Byth, the arms of himself and his wife, Christian Udny, being cut in stone over the principal entrance, with the above date.¹ They were, however, repurchased by another member of the Baird family shortly afterwards—viz., Sir John Baird, who acquired them in 1663.

Thomas Baird left a son,

VII.

James, who is designated “of Bankheid” in the Fraser MS. He is no doubt the person alluded to as “Corskie” in the Commissary's letter of date 10th February, 1631; respecting whom Auchmedden says in a note, “Corskie was Chesterhall's ancestor.” He must not be confounded with George Baird, 5th son of George Baird, 2nd of Auchmedden, who about this date acquired the other lands of the same name. (See note on page 20.) He left a son,

VIII.

John Baird in Cullen, of whom there is a fuller account. He was a baillie of the town, and in 1670 and 1672 a Commissioner to the Scotch Parliament (*Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*). He left at least three sons; James, the eldest, who acquired the estate of Chesterhall; William, treasurer of Cullen; and Alexander. The two former married and left issue; of Alexander there is no account, but it is believed that he died unmarried. The line of James and of William must be traced separately.

IX.

James Baird, afterwards of Chesterhall, was born circa 1670. He settled in Edinburgh, and was, on 19th July, 1697, admitted a member of the Society of Writers to the Signet. On the first of that month he was married to his first wife. The following is an extract from the Register of Marriages, Edinburgh:—

¹ Pratt's *History of Buchan*, pp. 142, 438-9.

"1st July, 1697. James Baird, eldest lawful son to John Baird, Baillie in Cullen, and Margaret Anderson, eldest lawful daughter to John Anderson, Depute Clerk to the Justice Court."

He held the office of Clerk of the Wardrobe in Scotland, which office had a salary of £30 attached to it, but must have been a sinecure. He was also secretary to the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Seafield, and being an able man he took a considerable share in the management of the affairs of the country, at the time of the hated Union, which Lord Seafield carried through, but afterwards did his best to repeal. By his first wife, Margaret Anderson, he left an only daughter, Catherine, born 1700. The witnesses to the baptism are the Earl of Findlater, James Viscount of Seafield, the Master of Seafield, and others (*Edinburgh Register*). She married John Grant, Esq., W.S., of Elgin and Edinburgh, who was celebrated as the manager of the well-known Pitcalny or Balnagowan lawsuit, and who died in 1759, by whom she left an only daughter, Helen, wife of Robert Donaldson, W.S. Robert Donaldson left two daughters, the youngest of whom, Helen, married Captain Alexander Donaldson (of the 36th Regt.) of Auchendinny, and was mother of the late Major Robert Donaldson, of the 41st Regt., who died at Ottawa, Canada West, December, 1864, leaving, by his wife, Louisa, daughter of Captain Evelyn Morley,¹ R.N., three sons.

Margaret Anderson did not long survive her daughter's birth, and on 15th August, 1706, at the church of Old Malton, Yorkshire, James Baird was married to his second wife, Jane Watson, of the family of Bilton Park and Old Malton Priory (*Old Malton Register*). An account of this family will be found in a forthcoming work, the *History of Harrogate and of the Forest of Knaresborough*, by William Grainge of Harrogate. By her he left six children, two sons, James and George, and four daughters, Jane, Elizabeth, Catherine, and Janet, of whom some account is given below.

Jane Watson died about 1722, and shortly after James of Chesterhall married his third wife, Margaret Oswald, daughter of the Rev. James Oswald of Watten, in Caithnesshire, and of Mary, daughter of Richard Murray of Pennyland, in the same county, who married Jane, daughter of Patrick Smyth of Braco, in Perthshire. Her brother, the Rev. Dr. James Oswald, purchased Auchencruive about 1760, and was the founder of that family. There was no issue of the third marriage. In 1736 James was one of the "Assize" on the trial of the notorious Captain Porteous (*State Trials*, vol. 17, p. 963). He died before 1742, his

¹ Respecting this family, see a letter on Deptford Dockyard in the *Standard* newspaper of 19th February, 1869.

widow, Margaret Oswald, surviving him many years; dying at Scotstoun, 27th April, 1764. His will, dated 12th February, 1741, is registered in the Books of Session 5th August in the same year.

X.

1. James, his eldest son, went to Leyden, and studied medicine under Booyerhaave. He became ultimately Senior Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh, and died unmarried 3rd May, 1790. He sold the estate of Chesterhall "in a pet," and regretted it ever afterwards.

2. George, the youngest son, was born 22nd June, 1713 (*Edinburgh Register*). One of the witnesses to the baptism is "George Watson, of Old Malton Abbey." He was a merchant in Glasgow, and a partner in the firm of Oswald and Co., and was also secretary to the second Lord President Dundas. He died unmarried. His will, containing a long list of bequests, is registered in the Books of Session, 1793.

1. Jane, the eldest daughter, born 171-, married in 1742 the Rev. William Smith,¹ of Cranston, near Dalkeith.² The marriage contract is dated "att Chesterhall, the 26th day of February, 1742." They had five sons, one of whom, Lewis, born in 1745, and named after Lord Lewis Gordon, who was a witness to the baptism (*Cranston Register*), died an infant; and one daughter, Margaret, who married Mr. R. Cochrane. James, the eldest son, settled in Ireland, and died unmarried; John, the second, was captain of a West Indiaman, married and died without issue; William went to sea, and died unmarried. George, the youngest, entered the Church, obtained the living of Galston, in Ayrshire, married Marion Freer, only surviving daughter and eventual heiress of Adam Freer, Esq., of Innernethy, in Perthshire, and left five sons—1. William, in Edinburgh, died unmarried. 2. Adam Freer, a merchant in India, married and left issue. 3. George, D.D., of Tolbooth parish, Edinburgh, married and left four sons, one of whom is married and has issue. 4. David, in India, married and left issue. 5. *Francis* John, merchant in Glasgow, married, but has no issue; and four daughters—1. *Henrietta* Margaret, m. Rev. J. Moody, and left issue. 2. *Captain* Henrietta, m. Rev. Dr. Balfour, *her son* and left issue. 3 and 4. Jane and Marion died unmarried. *this was April,*

¹ Son of the Rev. Robert Smith, of Longformacus, respecting whom refer to *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ*, Vol. II., p. 420: *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, Vol. XI., p. 463.

² She was his second wife; by his first, Grace Macaulay, daughter of the Rev. Robert Macaulay of Stirling, he had two children, John died an infant, and Beatrix, born 1736, who married the Rev. John Robertson of Kilmarnock, and left two daughters.

2. Elizabeth, ~~the~~ second daughter, born 1716, m. Jas. Walker, of Pardovan, and left issue one son and four daughters.¹

3. Katherine, m. 14th April, 1745, to David Clifton,² Esq., clerk in the Excise Office (*Edinburgh Register*), son of William Clifton, Esq., of the Excise Office, whose daughter, Christian Catherine, married, in 1737, Edward Wyvil,³ Esq., General Surveyor of Excise, second son of D'Arcy Wyvil, second son of Sir William Wyvil, fourth baronet of Constable Burton, in Yorkshire, and left by him an only son, the Rev. Christopher Wyvil, who succeeded to the estates. Katherine Baird must have survived her marriage only a few years, for her husband, David Clifton, died before January, 1750, having previously married a second wife, one Rosamond Pearson.

4. Janet, born 1722, married Mr. Jackson, in Dalkeith, whose eldest son was James Jackson, Esq., Commissioner of Excise, father of the present Alexander Jackson, Esq., M.D., Edinburgh.

To return to William Baird, second son of John, 8th in descent, and brother of James of Chesterhall.

IX. 2.

William Baird was "Thesaurer" of Cullen. He married Helen Ord, and by her had an only son, Alexander, born 13th May, 1700. (*Cullen Register*.) He was dead before 1726, for on 11th March in that year the Testament dative of his relict, Helen Ord, is recorded in the Books of the Commissary Court of Aberdeen. Their son Alexander is mentioned in the deed, which is of no particular interest.

¹ There is a large genealogical tree in existence, splendidly emblazoned by — —, herald painter in Edinburgh, in which the descent of this family is traced through the Bairds to regal and imperial ancestors. Unfortunately, the intermediate steps are entirely false.

² Born 6th February, 1724 (*Edinburgh Register*); his mother was Mary Deryck. There is little doubt that these Cliftons were members of the ancient family of Clifton of Clifton, in Nottinghamshire, for William Clifton, the father, is "cautioner" to the Testament dative of Sir Gervas Clifton of Clifton, registered in the books of the Commissariat of Edinburgh, 8th September, 1735. Again, the Testament dative of David, his son, 17th January, 1750, is given in by his brother William, designed as "minister of the gospel at Nottingham," who had previously been Vicar of Embleton, in Northumberland.

³ He sends in to Government the list of persons in Edinburgh, Portsburgh, and the Canongate, who were engaged in the rebellion of 1745, now preserved in the "List of Rebels, B.M. Addit. MSS. No. 19,796," referred to in Preface *ante*.

7

Captain James Oswald Francis John Elizabeth ne
 1 d 1805 d 1811 d 1825 Watson Ann d 1864 99
 APPENDIX.

X.

Alexander also resided in Cullen, and became Town Clerk of the Burgh. He married Ann Ogilvie, sister of Sir Robert Ogilvie,¹ and daughter of Sir — Ogilvie. By her he had three children, James, Alexander, and Sophia. Sophia, born 1744, stated in the Register of Cullen to have been “designed” after Sophia Countess of Seafield, who is a witness to the baptism, resided in Edinburgh, and died unmarried in 1841. ? Greyfriars. The inscription cut that year

XI.

1. James, the eldest son, born 14th December, 1734, was “designed” after James Baird, elder and younger of Chesterhall (*Cullen Register*). The witnesses to the baptism are the Right Hon. James Earl of Findlater, James Ogilvie, son to Walter Ogilvie of Ardoch, James Ogilvie of Logie, James Stewart, and James Brand, merchants in Cullen, and the Rev. Mr. James Lawtie, minister. He settled in Edinburgh, and became Deputy King’s Remembrancer in the Exchequer. By his wife, Elizabeth Moodie, he left six sons, Alexander, David, James, Walter, John, and William, a captain in the Royals, all of whom died unmarried: and four daughters, Ann (who married James Reid, Esq., of the Auditor’s Office, Exchequer, and left
 x four sons and three daughters), Elizabeth, Margaret, and Janet: the three last died
 unmarried. He is buried in the family burying-place in the Old Greyfriars Church-
 yard, Edinburgh, where there is an inscription to his memory, to that of his sister Sophia, of Elizabeth Moodie his wife, and several of his children. The inscription is printed in the recently-published volume, *The Epitaphs in Old Greyfriars Churchyard*, by Jas. Brown. Edinburgh. 1867.

2. Alexander, b. 23rd Feb., 1736, and baptised the 25th, being “designed” after Alexander Ord, bailzie in Cullen, Alexander Grant of —chieneil, and Alexander Sime, merchant, &c. (*Cullen Register*.) He was factor on the estate of Errol, and rented the farm of Hill, in the parish of Errol, where he died 27th Jan., 1775. By his wife, Margaret Spalding, he left two children—Alexander; and Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

¹ I have failed to identify these Ogilvies. They are both said to have been in hiding after the ‘45, and Ann Ogilvie is said to have acted very heroically in carrying them food.

XII.

Alexander, the only son, married Anne, daughter of Robert Webster, Esq., and sister of General Webster, of Balgarvie, Fifeshire, and of James Webster, of Balruddery, Forfarshire. By her he had five sons and two daughters—

1. Alexander, the undoubted representative of the ancient family of Ordinhivas: now resident in New Zealand; married and has issue. *born Sept 1797*

2. Robert. *Planter W India & Java 2 1823*

3. James. *Webster 6 Dec 1800. Captain S India coast trade 2 182*

? Both died unmarried in Java.

4. Thomas. *Webster* died unmarried. *road survey as in Wales under M.A. Jan*

5. Walter, m. 1st, Matilda Anketell; 2ndly, Maria Hobart: and died without issue at Kilkenny in 1865. *of Mount A.*

The daughters were—

1. Margaret, now residing in Edinburgh. *died 1873 March*

2. Anne, died unmarried. *Aug 1828*

ED.

II.

HAMESUCKEN—BESIEGING HOUSE OF AUCHMEDDEN.

Jul. 20, 1602.—James Chene in Pennan.

The quhilk day, James Chene being enterit as pannel, dilatit, accusit, and persewit of the crymes efter specifeit—thay are to say,—

For contravening of our Souerane Lordis Actis of Parliament, in beiring and weiring hagbuttis and pistolettis upone his personne, and in his cumpany, oppinlie outwith houssis, in the moneths of September, October, November, December, Januar, Februar, and Marche, the yeir of God 1597, upon the landis of Pennan, Auchmedden, and diverse utheris boundis within the Sherefdom of Abirdene: *Item*, Forsamekill as he accumpaneit with diuerse utheris, his complices, sorneris and brokin men, all bodin in feir of weir with hagbuttis, and pistolettis, and utheris wappyunis *inuasiue*, in contrair to the tenour of the Acts of Parliament, laithe in the moneth of March, the yeir of God 1597, haifing consuat ane deidlie feid, rancour, and malice agains Gilbert Baird of Auchmedden and Liliass Baird his

spouse, cam by way of Hamesucken, under sylence and cloude of nycht, to the said Gilbertis dwelling-place of Auchmedden, quhair the said Liliass Baird was for the tyme, in sober and quyet maner, accompaneit with her bairnis and servandis (her husband being absent), and there clam the cloise dykes of the said place, pullet out the stanchellis of the kitchen wyndois, brak up sum duris, and assageit the said Liliass and her servandis within the said place be the space of thre houris or thairbye; clam up to the tops of thair houssis, kaist in stanes at the chymney, and shot in hagbutis and pistolettis at the duris and wyndois of the said place; schot the said Liliass throw the claythis, sche being grit with barne; for feir of the quhilk schot she schortlie thairafter partit with the said barne, quhilk was cruellie slane be the said James; and swa ye committit Hamesucken, Assageing of houssis under sylence and cloude of nycht, and hes contravenit the tenour of the saidis Actis of Parliament in beiring, weiring, and schuting with hagbuttis and pistolettis.

Jul. 30.—The Justice produced his Majesty's will, which was to the effect that James Chene "sall be banisht."—Subscribed at Falkland, the 27th July 1602.

JAMES REX.

III.

THE Commissary, Mr. JAMES BAIRD, as appears from the following Act, recovered for his brother Auchmedden, Sheriff-Principal of Banff, the moneys expended by him in recovering the House of Rothiemay from the rebels by an armed force in 1635.

Apud Edinburgh, 8th July 1636.—Anent the supplication presentit to the Lords of Secreitt Counsell be George Baird of Auchmedden, Shiref-Principal of Bamf, makand mentioun that, whereupon the second day of April last, be warrand from the said Lords, he manned and fortified the Hous of Rothiemay with powder, bullet, and 24 soldiours, with thair necessar furnishing, who remained there be the space of sevin weekes; and for the space of four weekes thereafter, till the fyfteneth of June, that the Marques of Huntlie, by warrand from the saids Lords, receaved the hous, the same, was keeped by six souldiours, all furnished in maner conteanit in the supplicant's compt, quherby it will appeare that, besides the dewteis lifted from the tennents of Rothemay, the supplicant has beene at the charge and debursement of nyne hundred fourescore three pundis, nyne shillings of his own

proper moneyis, by and attour the charge of the taking and transporting of the Ladie Rothemay, and others rebellis, fra time to time, as alsua in the persute and searching for the brokin men and other imployments, as his Maiestie's service required: And whereas, by Act of Counsell of the 15th of Januar last, and by ane letter direct to the supplicant for delyverie of the hous to the Marques of Huntlie, the saids Lords hes declared that the charges bestowed be the supplicant, upon taking and keeping of the said hous, sall be thankfullie repaid upone his accompts; and seeing he hes used his best moyen, friendship, and endeavours to approve his dewtie and obedience to the said Lords in this service, humbelie desyring, thairfor, the saids Lords, be Act of Counsell, to approve and allow of his said service, and to give order for recall and tymous payment to him of his debursements, according to his accompt, lykeas at more lenth is conteanit in the said supplication; quhilk being read, heard, and considderit be the saids Lords, and they advised thairwith, the Lords of Secret Counsell allowes and approves of the said supplicant his service foresaid, and hes recommendit, and be the tenour heirof recommends, to Johne Erle of Traquhair, deputie thesaurar to this kingdome, the payment and satisfacioun of the supplicant, according to his accompt, after tryell and consideration of the same, and warrands thairof.

IV.

Notes of charters relating to the name of Baird, from the MS. Index to the Register of the Great Seal, in the Library of Writers to the Signet, Edinburgh. 1306 to 1741.

Roll 1, No. 79. 1306—1329. (Reign of Rob. Bruce.) Carta Roberto de Bard baronie de Cambusnaythan.

Book 6, No. 15. 2nd July, 1465. Carta Martino de Barde terrarum de Halidounhill.

Book 13, No. 529. 11th July, 1502. Carta confirmationis Jonete Bard terrarum de Clonche-ruchre, etc.

Book 14, No. 309. 26 Jan. 1506-7. Carta Gilberto Barde terrarum de Kilkenze, Kilkerane, et Makmertinstoun.

Book 26, No. 128. 1st June, 1537. Carta Willielmo Bard de Sidde piscarie terrarum de Bauchlaw super aqua de Doverne. Banff.

Book 27, No. 145. 14th March, 1540-41. Carta Jonete Bard filie et heredi quondam Alani Bard de Kirkwood, terrarum de Kirkwood. Lanark.

- Book 28, No. 45. 14th June, 1541. Carta confirmationis Gilberto Bard et Cristine Lindsay ejus spouse terrarum de Glencopok. Air.*
- Book 28, No. 509. 26 Nov., 1542. Carta Willielmo Bard, terrarum Regis de Balmaduthy et Sudy. Inverness.*
- Book 31, No. 70. 2nd Oct., 1559. Carta confirmationis Johanni Barde filio et heredi Roberti Barde de Kilquhynnze et Elizabethe Kennedy sue spouse terrarum de Glengappok, Kilquhynnze, &c. Air.*
- Book 35, No. 718. 29 July, 1583. Carta confirmationis Michaeli Baird in Ruchil terrarum de Ruchil. Lanark.*
- Book 36, No. 248. 8 Dec., 1586. Carta confirmationis Olivero Baird filio Joannis Baird de Kilquhinzie, terrarum de Glencapok, Kilquhinzie, etc. Air.*
- Book 32, No. 415. 30 Oct., 1564. Carta Michaeli Nasmyth de Posso et Elizabethe Barde ejus conjugi terrarum de Stirkfield. Perth.*
- Book 26, No. 270. 7 June, 1539. Carta confirmationis magistro Alexandro Ogilvy et Jonete Bard ejus spouses terrarum de Glessauch cum Cragmiln. Banff.*
- Book 38, No. 263. 20 Oct., 1591. Carta confirmationis Petro Baird incolae villae de Bristo et Agneti Broun suae spouses de petiâ terre croftae occidentalis et jure patronatus capellae Sebastiani. Edinr.*
- Book 40, No. 136. 22nd July, 1595. Carta confirmationis Gilberto Baird de Auchmedden terrarum de Auchnagorthie. Aberdeen.*
- Book 61, No. 265. 19 July, 1666. Carta Domini Jacobi Baird de Auchmaden terrarum de Auchmaden. Aberdeen.*
- Without date or proper reference. Carta Domino Joanni Baird de Newbyth suaeque spouses et filio, baronie de Newbyth.*
- Book 61, No. 327. 19 July, 1667. Carta Roberti Baird mercatoris burgensis de Edinr. baroniae de Saughtonhall. Edinr.*
- Book 62, No. 37. 9 Aug., 1669. Carta Domini Joannis Baird de Newbythe baroniae de Gilmour-toun. Edinr. (de novo unit.)*
- Book 63, No. 155. 27 July, 1672. Carta Jacobi Baird junioris de Auchmeden, terrarum et baroniae de Auchmeden. Aberdeen.*
- Book 63, No. 156. 19 Nov., 1669. Carta Domini Jacobi Baird de Auchmeden militis, baroniae de Meikle Byth.*
- Book 67, No. 72. 4 Feb., 1680. Diploma Gulielmi Baird tituli et dignitatis militis baronetti.*
- Book 72, No. 69. 28 July, 1690. Carta Domini Roberti Baird de Saughtonhall ejusque filii terrarum de Reidheughs. Edinr. et Renfrew.*
- Book 72, No. 70. 28 July, 1690. Carta appreciationis dicti Domini Roberti Baird decimarum garbalium terrarum de Bonningtoun. Edinr.*

- Book 73, No. 213.* 28 Feb., 1695. Diploma Domini Roberti Baird de Saughtonhall de titulo et dignitate militis baronetti.
- Book 74, No. 173.* 27 Jan., 1693. Carta resignationis Domini Joannis Baird de Newbyth terrarum de Whytkirk, etc. Haddington; Edinr.
- Book 77, No. 60.* 19 March, 1701. Carta resignationis Domini Gulielmi Baird de Newbyth, baroniae et terrarum de Broomhills. Edinr.
- Book 79, No. 175.* 23 Sep., 1702. Carta resignationis Domini Jacobi Baird de Saughtonhall, terrarum de Riccardtoun, etc. Edin.
- Book 79, No. 17.* 23 Sept., 1702. Carta Jacobi Baird scribae signeto regio, ejusque spousae, terrarum de Blair, Perth.
- Book 79, No. 47.* 9 March, 1703. Carta resignationis Domini Jacobi Baird de Saughtonhall terrarum de Monkton, etc. Edin.
- Book 83, No. 2.* 21 March, 1707. Carta resignationis Domini Gulielmi Baird de Newbyth terrarum de Hairhead, aliarumque. Haddington. Edinr.
- Book 83, No. 69.* 5 March, 1708. Carta resignationis Jacobi Baird, scribae signeto regio, terrarum et baroniae de Chesterhall, etc. Edinr.
- Book 83, No. 119.* 20 Apr., 1708. Carta adjudicationis Gulielmi Baird mercatoris et presentis thesaurarii Edinburgi, terrarum de Thrieplandhills et Brankstoun. Edinr. Haddington. Renfrew.
- Book 83, No. 139.* 26 March, 1708. Carta resignationis Joannis Baird de Newbyth filii natu maximi Domini Jacobi Baird de Newbyth terrarum et baroniae de Gilmertoun. Edinr.
- Book 84, No. 21.* 9 Nov., 1708. Carta resignationis Gulielmi Baird de Auchmedden, terrarum et baroniae de Old Deer, aliorumque. Aberdeen.
- Book 85, No. 108.* 12 Feb., 1712. Carta resignationis Roberti Baird, filii natu maximi, Domini Jacobi Baird de Saughtonhall, terrarum et baroniae de Saughtonhall. Edinr.
- Book 88, No. 103.* 22 June, 1719. Carta confirmationis Thomae Baird in Glasgwa mercatoris, terrarum de Camflets. Glasgow.
- Book 89, No. 82.* 29 Nov., 1720. Carta resignationis Joannis Baird, junioris de Newbyth terrarum et lie room de Hairhead, etc. Haddington. Edinr.
- Book 92, No. 89.* 22 June, 1728. Carta resignationis Domini Gulielmi Baird de Newbyth, baronetti, terrarum de Over Moninst. Renfrew. Edinr. Haddington.
- Book 95, No. 127.* 26 July, 1736. Carta resignationis Gulielmi Baird de Auchmeddan, villae et terrarum de Northfield, villae antiquae et novae ejusdem; et Greenlay, etc. Banff.
- Book 97, No. 90.* 12 Feb., 1740. Carta resignationis Magistri Alexandri Baird, filii natu secundi de mortui Domini Gulielmi Baird de Newbythe terrarum de Hairhead, etc. Haddington. Edinr.
- Book 97, No. 187.* 12 Feb., 1741. Carta venditionis Joannis Baird in Glasgwa mercatoris, terrarum et baroniae de Craigtoun.—Ed.

V.

THE BAIRDS NOW OF AUCHMEDDEN, &c.

No "Collections" of the name of Baird would be complete without a notice of the great ironmasters of the name, known as the Bairds of Gartsherrie, more especially as one of them having purchased the estate of Auchmedden in 1854, his brother, who succeeded him, is now *de facto* "Baird of Auchmedden!" They are, as a family, the most striking instance of successful commercial enterprise in this country. The following sketch, kindly contributed by a gentleman who takes a warm interest in the family, may be depended upon as accurate:—

"Auchmedden is now in possession of a member of the Baird family. It was purchased in 1854 by Robert Baird, Esq., one of the family so well known as the Bairds of Gartsherrie, although they are not proprietors of that estate, but have only their extensive ironworks there. On the death of Mr. Robert Baird, in 1856, Auchmedden became the property of his brother, James Baird, Esq., then M.P. for the Falkirk Burghs, by whom it is now possessed. This family of Baird is deserving of more than a passing notice, not only because one of them is now proprietor of Auchmedden, but because they have added importance to the name by their distinguished enterprise, and by the large territorial possessions which the different members of the family have acquired in Scotland. They have been for many centuries settled in Lanarkshire, and the tradition of the family is that they are descended from the Bairds of Cambusnethan. The father of the great ironmasters was Mr. Alexander Baird, who acquired the estate of Lockwood, in Lanarkshire, in 1825. He was born in 1765, and died in 1833. By his wife, Jean Moffat, he left a family of eight sons and two daughters.

"1. William Baird, M.P. for the Falkirk Burghs from 1841 to 1846, born in 1796. He acquired the estate of Elie, in Fife, and died in 1864, leaving a large family.

"2. John Baird, born 1798. He succeeded to the estate of Ury, in Kincardineshire, on the death of his brother Alexander.

"3. Alexander Baird, born 1799. He purchased the estate of Ury, and died in 1862 without issue.

"4. James Baird, M.P. for the Falkirk Burghs from 1851 to 1857, b. 1802.

He acquired the estates of Knoydart, in the county of Inverness, and Cambusdoon, Muirkirk, and others, in Ayrshire, and on the death of his brother Robert, became also proprietor of the estate of Auchmedden, which he now possesses.

"5. Robert Baird, b. 1806. He purchased Auchmedden, in 1854, from the testamentary trustees of the late Sir Charles Forbes of Newe and Edinglassie, Baronet, and died in 1856 without issue.

"6. Douglas Baird, b. 1808. He acquired the estate of Closeburn, in Dumfriesshire, and died in 1854, leaving two children, twin daughters, one of whom married in the present year Viscount Cole, eldest son of the Earl of Enniskillen; and the other, F. E. Villiers, Esq., second son of the late Bishop of Carlisle.

"7. George Baird, b. 1810. He purchased the estate of Strichen, in Aberdeenshire, and on the death of his younger brother, David, became also proprietor of the estate of Stitches, in the county of Roxburgh.

"8. David Baird, b. 1816. He purchased the estate of Stitches, and died in 1860 without issue.

"Of the two daughters of Mr. Baird of Lockwood, the eldest, Janet, m. 1st, Mr. Whitelaw, and 2nd, Mr. Weir, by both of which marriages there are families. The second, Jean, married Mr. Jackson, by whom she has a family.

"The arms borne by the family, granted by the Lord Lyon, are the same as those borne by the old Bairds of Auchmedden, with a difference. They all bear the boar passant, with a griffin's head as a crest, and the motto *Dominus fecit*. The 'difference' is that the shield, instead of being gules, is parted per pale gules and or, the boar being, of course, counterchanged. The family of the eldest son, William, has the division of the shield *plain*; Mr. John Baird bears the pale *engrailed*; Mr. James Baird, *invecked*; Mr. Douglas Baird's family, *wavy*; and Mr. George Baird, *indented*.

"In the notes to the preface to Mr. Fraser's edition of the 'Account,' mention is made of the eagles in the rocks of Pennan. According to the prophecy of Thomas the Rhymer, there would be always an eagle in the crags while there was a Baird in Auchmedden, and there always was down to the time when the Earl of Aberdeen purchased the estate from the Bairds. Then the eagles disappeared, but when his eldest son, Lord Haddo, married Miss Christian Baird of Newbyth, the eagles returned to the rocks, and continued there until the estate passed into the hands of the Honourable William Gordon, when they again took their departure. In the presence of these curious facts (mentioned in the Statistical Account, and attested by many witnesses), the people in the neighbourhood, when the estate was acquired in 1854 by Mr. Robert Baird, became curious to see

whether the eagles would return, and, in particular, the then minister of the parish was on the look-out, and 'expecting their return.' And, strange to say, they did return to their old eyrie, and continued there for some time. But, unhappily, there was then a Coastguard station at Pennan, and the men tried to shoot the eagles, which scared them away, and up to this time they have not come back. Mr. Robert Baird was not at Auchmedden at the time, but the facts as stated were communicated to him by the minister, the Rev. Mr. Gardiner; and by Mr. Baird they were repeated to his brother, Mr. James Baird, the present proprietor of the estate."



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